CANADA'S WOMEN IMMIGRANTS.

C233

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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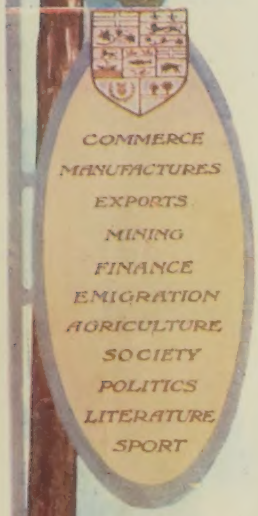

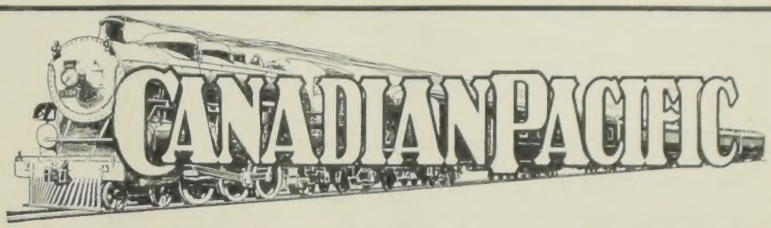

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TUNISIAN	Tues., May 17
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SCOTIAN	Tues., June 14

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VICTORIAN	Fri., Apr. 1
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CANADA

No. 793. SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1921. Vol. LXI. 9D WEEKLY

HISTORICAL NOVA SCOTIA. *(See page 337.)*

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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EMPIRE NAVAL POLICY.

THE discussion of Empire naval policy in all its bearings will be one of the many important items for consideration at the Empire Premiers' Conference in June. A memorandum issued by the Admiralty indicates the lines on which discussion might take place, and these suggestions are made in a spirit of co-partnership that will appeal to Dominion sentiment. It is anticipated that the Dominion Navies will develop quite separately, each on its own lines, and responsible only to its own Government, but to ensure harmonious co-operation in the event of war, uniformity in staff training is obviously essential. It is proposed to appoint Dominion officers to the Naval Staff of the Admiralty, and that a certain number of Dominion officers should go through the Naval Staff Course at Greenwich each year. Eventually it is expected that the various Dominions will establish their own Naval Staff Colleges, under a commonly accepted system.

In these proposals no iota of relinquishment of autonomy is suggested or involved, but the acceptance of a common system is essential for efficient co-operation. That all the Dominions agree to the principle that the time has come when Britain can no longer support the cost of defending the Empire on every sea may be accepted. The size of the individual Navies to be maintained by the different Dominions will be less easily agreed upon. In Canada we find the leader of one political party suggesting that Canada should take a naval holiday for five years, against which the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, representing the views of another political party, exclaims that so far from there being any need of a holiday, Canada has not yet seriously considered the creation of a Canadian Navy, which is a necessary responsibility of nationhood.

The question of naval protection appeals in quite different degree to each of the Dominions. To Australia and New Zealand adequate naval defence may appeal with greater force than to South Africa or Canada. But apart from the considerations of their individual interests there is the larger consideration of the interests of the Empire as a whole. These two view-points should be carefully discussed and co-related individually by the Dominions and then brought to the Council Board at the Conference for united discussion and agreement.

—* *—

THE RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

FACED with the necessity of finding the sum of $178,000,000 for railway expenditure, public opinion in Canada is not unnaturally disturbed. It is only when the taxpayers are faced with the actual costs of running public utilities that there is any chance of their views becoming clarified on the vexed question of public ownership. The heavy estimates presented at Ottawa by the Minister for Railways, coming at a time of business reaction, were naturally the more disturbing. One point that has not been at all fully or fairly impressed on the mass of the general public is that for years past the whole community has been enjoying railway facilities at less than cost price. This has meant larger profits to farmers and manufacturers, and undoubtedly swelled the profits of munition manufacturers during the war, but this deficit has now got to be made up, in the case of the lines taken over by the people, out of the public revenues.

We do not suggest that there would not have been some deficits even had the increase in rates which was asked for been promptly conceded, because the newer lines were constructed considerably in advance of present requirements, but the deficit would have been very much smaller than that now shown.

In the discussions at Ottawa on the subject of the estimates, the Western members put their finger on the spot in urging a most vigorous policy to increase British immigration, so as to fill the vacant Western lands, and create traffic for the railways. It is a commonplace to say that the prosperity of Canadian railways depends on immigration, but whilst the truth of this is universally accepted, its converse has not been fully realised till now, when Parliament is asked to foot the bill, which is greatly augmented owing to the fall in immigration since 1914.

The new railways were projected and pushed forward on anticipations of an influx of some 400,000 immigrants a year. After the stagnation of the years of war and the ensuing loss to the railways, even last year the total immigration only reached 150,000. New settlers are available and in larger numbers than before, but owing to the high cost of transit and the stricter immigration regulations, the tide of immigration has been heavily reduced. The railways are the first to feel this loss, but it reacts generally on the prosperity of the Dominion, as everything in Canada is planned and laid out not to take care of actually existing requirements but for future growth, and when the growth is restricted everybody suffers, although the railway returns may be the first definite indication.

The Government of Canada has shown great courage and wisdom in its policy of soldier settlement, a policy which has been eminently justified by results. If it would now show the same courage and foresight in a new immigration policy the result would be equally satisfactory.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Parliament and the Cattle Embargo. The present controversy about the Canadian cattle embargo has led to some strong expressions of opinion concerning Canadians interfering with British domestic politics. Opinions may differ on this point, but they can hardly differ with regard to the position taken up by the Dominion House of Commons. The attitude adopted by the Dominion Ministers who took part in the debate, and the wording of the resolution which met with the unanimous approval of the House, are in keeping with the dignity which Canada may be counted upon to adopt in regard to Imperial affairs.

Whatever view may be taken, either in Canada or in this country, as to the justification for the embargo, the Dominion House of Commons is on sound ground in protesting against any implication of disease in Canadian cattle in connection with its continuance. The representatives of the Imperial Government have, indeed, gone so far as to admit that Canadian cattle have a clean bill of health, but they have, hitherto, for the most part, refused to admit in so many words that this is a protective measure in the interests of the breeders.

* * *

A Royal Commission. Mr. Lloyd George, however, in the interview which he gave to the Agricultural Committee of the Imperial House of Commons on Tuesday, took his stand, in regard to carrying out the pledge given at the Imperial Conference of 1917, on the question "whether the proposal would be injurious to British agriculture, which is a vital national interest, and whether, therefore, the pledge could be carried out or not." As a matter of fact, there does not appear to have been any condition attached to the pledge when it was given.

Mr. Lloyd George's promise to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the whole subject of the cattle embargo should be welcomed by all parties to the controversy. It is in itself a justification of the stand taken by those who oppose the continuance of the embargo; for they can desire nothing better than a fair field and no favour for the presentation of their case. It is to be hoped the Commission will have the assistance of competent experts, for, in view of the contradictory statements made in the course of the controversy, it is desirable to have an authoritative and conclusive finding.

* * *

"New Scotland." Nova Scotia, which, as was recalled in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Provincial Parliament last week, is this year celebrating its tercentenary, has never, throughout all these three hundred years, failed to live up to its name. It remains characteristically Scottish, and visitors from "Auld Scotia" are constantly meeting with reminders of the Homeland and its people. The names of the majority of its leading men are essentially Scottish. Its present Lieutenant-Governor is his Honour MacCallum Grant, and its Premier is the Hon. G. H. Murray, who has held that position for nearly 25 years.

At the outset Nova Scotia's Scottish connection was of the very closest. On September 29, 1621, the charter passed under the Great Seal by which James VI. of Scotland gave to Sir William Alexander the lands lying between New England and Newfoundland, "to be holden of us from our Kingdom of Scotland as a part thereof." It was on account of the failure of the early efforts at colonisation that Alexander induced the King and the Scottish Privy Council to create a new order of baronets in connection with Nova Scotia, each being granted an estate, six miles by three, on condition that it should be settled. Six Nova Scotia baronets were created in 1629 and 13 in the two following years. Altogether, some 200 of these patents seem to have been granted, of which 87 survive.

* * *

Australia's Immigration Efforts. The efforts of Australia to secure a full share of British immigrants are well worth watching by Canadians. While for the current year the Commonwealth Government intends to confine its immigration activities to ex-Service men, who are eligible for the free passages under the Overseas Settlement scheme, it is making a strong bid for general immigrants in the near future. Under a new scheme, announced in Parliament, the Government will contribute £12 towards the steamship fare of every assisted and nominated British immigrant, and in addition will advance as a loan a portion of the remainder of the fare.

Another interesting development which is worth the attention of Canadians is the establishment of honorary auxiliary committees in the country districts throughout Australia to assist the States in their immigration efforts, and to assure the immigrants of a hearty welcome and practical assistance in every part of the Commonwealth. The duties of the committees are stated to be to educate the local public as to the national value of immigration, assist the State authorities by popularising nominations with guarantees of employment or support from local settlers, and also to assure a proper reception and befriending of immigrants from their time of landing.

* * *

Trade Credits. Sir Robert Horne's announcement that the Imperial Government's export credits scheme has been extended to the Dominions has been generally welcomed. It is satisfactory that the Government should show a practical interest in the development of markets within the bounds of our own Empire, as well as those of the needy countries of Central Europe, to which the scheme originally applied. In this way the Empire should derive a double advantage from the facilities provided.

Some time ago the House of Commons voted £26,000,000 for trade credits, but up to date applications have been received to the amount of only £2,000,000, and only £400,000 has been actually advanced. The failure of the scheme is attributed to the inability of the foreign importer to provide the required security. Previously a British merchant wishing to export to Central Europe was advanced 100 per cent. of his costs, with a safeguard against loss up to 80 per cent., and the importing trader had to provide security covering the full costs. Under the new scheme, the exporter is guaranteed up to 85 per cent. of the invoice price of the goods as sold to the foreign buyer; while the foreign importer has to put up at least 50 per cent. of the value of the goods, the Government guaranteeing the British merchant against one-half of the uncovered risk. One advantage of the modification is that the British merchant will be enabled to do his business through a banker, the Government guaranteeing 70 per cent. of the loss in any such transaction.

* * *

An "Old-Timer" on Pioneers. An "old-timer" of Eastern Canada, of whom all his friends are proud—and they are to be numbered on both sides of the Atlantic—is Mr. Adam Brown, who, at 95, has just resigned the postmastership of the Ontario city of Hamilton. He has, as the Ottawa *Journal* remarks, qualities that make him esteemed by Canadians from coast to coast—"a sane patriotism, a broad mind, and a big heart." One other distinction he possesses, it appears, is that of being the only man in Canada who has paid 68 consecutive annual premiums on a life insurance policy.

One of Mr. Brown's achievements for a number of years back has been to make a speech at the annual meeting of the shareholders of his insurance company; and there has always been something distinctive about it. This year he paid a warm tribute to the pioneers of Canada, and put in a well-timed plea for their remembrance. "These early settlers," he said, "have all passed away; but they have left us a priceless inheritance in this great country. They fought a great battle and won a great victory. May the memories of those early makers of Canada be ever enshrined in the hearts of the nation." As the *Journal* comments: "Adam Brown himself played no unimportant part in laying the foundations to which he alluded in other parts of his address. It is to the credit of his kindly heart that, while speaking on a purely business topic, he found time to utter sentiments of gratitude for the lives of our sturdy pioneers."

Canada's Coal Resources.

An enlightening address on the coal situation in Canada was delivered recently before the Canadian Club in Montreal by Mr. F. W. Gray, editor of the *Canadian Mining Journal*. In the course of it Mr. Gray showed that the coal supply of the Dominion is sufficient to make it politically and commercially independent of the United States. The one drawback is that the distribution of this supply is not a convenient one from the geographical and transportation point of view. Canada has 17 per cent. of the world's coal supply and 71 per cent. of the British Empire's supply. The Western fields contain 99.3 per cent. of the Dominion's reserves, and on this account Mr. Gray regards that part of Canada as "the future workshop of the Dominion."

In Canada there is always an insistent demand for anthracite for domestic consumption, but Mr. Gray showed that most of the Western supply is bituminous, with a smaller proportion of lignite coal. Bituminous coal could, however, be used for domestic purposes, and he stated that Westerners were adapting their stoves and furnaces to this product. Mr. Gray does not favour an "all-Canadian" policy in regard to the coal business or the transportation of coal on an uneconomic basis; but he thinks the limit of transportation could be extended. There was no excuse for importing coal into Canada west of Fort William or

A COAL MINE AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Fort Francis, he stated, but Ontario must continue, at least for some years, to draw on the Pennsylvania coalfields.

—* *—

Sir Alfred Bateman, presiding at the annual general meeting in London of the Royal Literary Fund, said it had become almost a necessity that Canada should come into line with the rest of the British Empire in respect of copyright law.

Owing to the heavy demand for hotel accommodation at Liverpool on account of the Grand National, the C.P.O.S. made special arrangements to accommodate their passengers due to sail for Canada by the liner *Minnedosa* to-day. It was arranged that passengers wishing to take the opportunity of witnessing the famous steeplechase should stay on board the *Minnedosa* on Friday night at Sandon Dock, and be provided with breakfast and lunch to-day (Saturday).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CROOKSTON.—At Canadian Bank of Commerce House, Fernie, B.C., on March 8, to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Crookston—a son.

HAMBOURG.—On March 10, at 27, Cumberland Terrace, Hon. Mrs. Mark Hambourg, of a son.

MABEN.—At Vancouver, B.C., on February 13, to Mr. and Mrs. James Maben (*née* Lizzie Stevenson)—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOND—MACLEOD.—At Toronto, on March 4, Peter Beaton, youngest son of the late Mr. James Bond, and Mrs. Bond, Glasgow, to Elizabeth Helene, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Torquil Macleod, Tollcross, Glasgow.

SMITH—ROBB.—At 2, Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh, on March 9, by the Rev. John A. G. Thomson, B.D., Maxwell Smith, Farmingdale, Sask., to Elsie Robb, 1, Sciennes Road.

DEATHS.

FORTIER.—On March 7, at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, Commander Richard L. Fortier, D.S.O., beloved husband of Naomi Fortier, formerly Naomi Howard, widow of Capt. Meredith Howard.

MARSHALL.—At the Welland Hotel, St. Catharines, Ontario, on March 6, John Marshall, husband of Jessie W. Rankin.

SERJEANTSON.—On February 8, at Burnside, Victoria, B.C., Lucy Gower, wife of Rowland Serjeantson, and youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. D. Curtis, R.N.

IRVINE.—At North Vancouver, B.C., on February 12, Margaret Heron Irvine, formerly of 12, Lonsdale Terrace, Edinburgh, and of Kirriemuir.

RAILWAYS' HEAVY REQUIREMENTS.

Big Figures in Estimates for Year.

Estimates for the year 1921, tabled in the House of Commons by the Government, call for a total expenditure of $582,000,000, which is $31,000,000 less than last year.

The Ministry (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*) has made a strong attempt to effect economy by reducing expenditure on soldiers' civil re-establishment departments and pensions by $40,000,000, but their efforts were nullified by an increase in the vote for the railways by $92,000,000.

The railway estimates are the largest in the country's history. For the Grand Trunk alone there is a requirement of $57,000,000, which does not include new capital expenditure amounting to $12,000,000. The Grand Trunk Pacific required $26,000,000, of which $11,000,000 is for operating deficit, $8,000,000 for interest on fixed charges, and $6,000,000 for betterments. The Canadian National's requirements are made up of an operating deficit of $7,000,000 on the Intercolonial and Transcontinental lines, and $23,000,000 on the Canadian Northern. If the Grand Trunk figures are included the deficit amounts to $60,000,000, while altogether $178,000,000 is asked for on railway account.

Country Surprised and Disturbed.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The country is disturbed by the railway estimates. The feeling among Members of Parliament is that immediate action must be taken to prevent any duplication of services, and it is even suggested that certain transcontinental passenger trains should be abandoned. The magnitude of the estimates brings the country for the first time face to face with the railway obligation and probably there will be a full enquiry into the whole situation."

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"Although the public was partially prepared for this seriously adverse statement regarding railway obligations, the situation as disclosed can only be described as staggering. The railway situation is causing the Government and business men great anxiety. The leader of the Farmers' Party suggests the abandonment of parallel systems, but the Western Provinces would oppose such a remedy, which would involve wiping out an enormous capital investment."

The Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Serious demands for retrenchment are made on all sides since the presentation of the railway estimates in Parliament, which are largely needed to meet the constant series of deficits in operating the Government railways. A demand is made by people of every political shade of opinion for the reorganisation of the Canadian National Railway system, with a view to permanent improvement, while the Minister of Railways, in presenting the estimates, warned Parliament that the railway problem was seriously hindering the growth and development of Canada. There is a proposition from many sides to reduce the number of trains on the National lines, many of which are running at a heavy loss. Western Members of Parliament are urging a vigorous policy to secure British immigration to fill the vacant prairie lands and create traffic, since present railway construction in Canada is a quarter of a century ahead of requirements. It is expected that the huge railway estimates will have a stormy passage through Parliament."

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"MOUNTY'S" LONG DOG TEAM TRIP.

A trip after an alleged Indian murderer, covering a period of seven weeks, and the travelling of 1,300 miles by dog team speeder and railway train, has just been completed by Sergeant Hubert Thorne, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who arrived at Edmonton on March 2 with his prisoner.

The prisoner, Albert Lebeaux, a Slavey Indian, is charged with the murder of the child of Adelaide Lebeaux, his wife, by exposing the infant two days after his birth.

Lebeaux's wife also died recently, and Thorne, with his prisoner, took her body 350 miles by sleigh to Fort Smith, where investigation by a coroner cleared Lebeaux of suspicion.

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CHILD CARE IN ONTARIO.

The Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, referring to the trend of legislation in Canada, said in a recent speech that the great thing to recognise was the value of the human factor. This was being done, and legislation was being enacted that would have been considered impossible 25 years ago. A case in point was the provision of mothers' pensions in Ontario, where the Government and the people recognised that the little children were the most valuable asset the country had, and that the best person to look after them was the mother.

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Lord Sterndale will be the chief guest of honour at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in September.

Two representatives of P. Burns & Co., Ltd., Calgary, attended the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London last week.

A CANADIAN LETTER : FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Liberal Ex-Minister and the Government—The "No Confidence" Motion—Western Grain.

MONTREAL, March 4.

ONE by one the Liberal members of the late Coalition Government of the war period are reverting to their old party affiliations, the latest being the Hon. A. K. MacLean, of Halifax, who left the Cabinet over a year ago. Sitting on the cross-benches, he stated in the House of Commons this week that he will vote for the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. MacLean was friendly in his references to the Prime Minister, and spoke of Mr. Meighen as being, like Disraeli, at the top of the greasy pole, struggling to stay there while many people sought to pull him down. As to the resolution offered by Mr. Mackenzie King of want of confidence in the Government, it appeared to him (Mr. MacLean) that one basic reason for the resolution existed. It was that under our Parliamentary system, and owing to the peculiar circumstances attaching to the election of 1917, there should be early dissolution of the present Parliament. Mr. MacLean was not interested in the talk of usurpation. In joining the Unionist Government of 1917 he felt that he had honourably lived up to the obligations which that step involved; but in that election there was an expressed or implied undertaking given to the public that the administration sought election as a war Government only. He had voted confidence in the Government last year under conditions which he thought quite justified, and he did not deem it inconsistent that he should now stand as an advocate of dissolution.

Opposition and "No Confidence" Motion.

The disjointedness of the Opposition is apparent from the fact that while the Hon. Mackenzie King has moved a resolution of "No confidence," in which it is declared that the Government has no mandate, an amendment to the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition has been offered by the member for Nelson, Man., Mr. J. A. Campbell, which asks that the Government shall continue in office, and when census statistics are available, call a special session, pass a Redistribution Bill, and then dissolve Parliament. This means that if the Opposition vote for the later amendment, they will admit the Government's present mandate and the falsity of the contention contained in Mr. Mackenzie King's amendment. Then come the Western cross-benchers and agrarians, who, if they vote for the Campbell amendment, endorse the proposal for a redistribution prior to the elections, and when the King amendment is before them, must either oppose it or ask for a dissolution before redistribution. The position recalls the famous heckling question to the candidate to say "yes" or "no" to the query as to whether he has left off beating his wife. The Campbell amendment, however, finds very little support. [The "No compromise" amendment to the address was defeated by 116 votes to 91.—ED.]

The Grain Enquiry.

The demand which is being made for an investigation into the conditions surrounding the Western grain trade has caused a big flutter in the minds of the farmers, and it is said that great anxiety exists in the region of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which has sent representatives to Ottawa. The movement for such an enquiry has been going on underground for a long time, it having been felt for some years past that the dealers in grain were not giving justice to the consumers. The matter was first broached in the House of Commons recently by the member for MacDonald, Man., Mr. R. C. Henders, while a day or two ago Mr. W. J. Blair, member for Battle River, Alta., declared that grain-handling in Western Canada was the biggest question before the House. The people of the East, he said, did not understand to what an extent the farmers of the West were at the mercy of these dealers. Explaining some of the grievances, Mr. Blair stated that the farmer sells his grain over the elevator company's scales. Recently, one of his friends had transferred his grain from one elevator to another, and there was a discrepancy of eight bushels in the recorded weight, which represented 20 per cent. of the load of grain.

The points which the Commission will be asked to investigate are as follows:—

(1) The grading and weighing of grain.
(2) The receiving, handling, and shipping of grain through country elevators and from country points.
(3) The operation of grain exchanges by the members thereof.
(4) The work of grain exchanges.
(5) The handling of grain at terminal points.
(6) The holding of grain at terminal points.
(7) The operation of public and private terminal elevators and eastern public elevators.
(8) Operation of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association.
(9) Operation of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association.
(10) The trimming of grain at the upper and lower lake ports and ocean ports.
(11) Lake shipments.
(12) The shipment of grain to Atlantic and Pacific ports.
(13) The operation of Canadian flour and feed mills.

The objective of the investigation is to determine the taxes, tolls, and other charges levied against a bushel of grain from the time it leaves the producer until it reaches the ultimate consumer.

It is expected that the Commission of enquiry will be appointed within a few days, and that it will be presided over by a judge. In an investigation which was held fifteen years ago, it was shown that some elevator companies had made profits to which they were not entitled, and that due care was not taken of the grain while under their care.

The Fordney Bill.

The passage of the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill in the Congress of the United States is being watched with some anxiety by Canada, and there is a feeling at Ottawa that its adoption will have some influence on the Canadian Budget which is shortly to be introduced into the Commons. The expectation seems to be that President Harding will give his assent to the measure. Western members at Ottawa argue that the Bill will ultimately benefit the Dominion, the contention of the Hon. T. A. Crerar, for instance, being that as the growth of the United States is largely industrial, Canada should be ready to take advantage of that condition by establishing reciprocity in trade. The Government is being blamed by the Toronto *Globe* for not preventing the passage of the Fordney Bill, suggesting that the Canadian Government should make representations to Washington, protesting against a tariff which, if adopted, cannot fail to hamper and restrict the vast trade now carried on between Canada and the United States. The attitude of the Government is that such a step would simply lead to a direct snub from Washington.

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THE RIGHTS OF CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday, the Hon. Charles Murphy, a former Secretary of State, quoted disapprovingly (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*) a speech made before the Canadian Club at Vancouver, in which Captain Adams, of H.M.S. *Aurora*, one of the ships recently presented to Canada by the Imperial Government, is reported to have said:—"England is to-day paying $17 (approximately £3 16s.) *per capita* for the great Navy that protects us. It is time Canada stepped into the breach and assumed a fair share of the burden."

Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister, replied:—"I have not seen the speech. I do not know Captain Adams, and do not know whether I can assume that Captain Adams is aware that the laws of Canada are made by the representatives of Canadian people, but if I have any reason to believe he does not we shall take occasion to inform him."

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Agricultural products accounted for over $550,000,000 out of a total exportation of Canadian products amounting to $1,235,000,000 for the twelve months ending January 31 last.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have decided to arrange a special dinner to celebrate Empire Day on Tuesday, May 24, which will be held in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil.

A by-election was held in the legislative district of Harbour Main, Newfoundland, on March 12, as a result of the unseating of two members of the Opposition party (says a *Times* cablegram). The Opposition succeeded in retaining the seats by increased majorities.

COMMONS AND CATTLE EMBARGO.

Protest Passed Against Implication of Disease.

Mr. William Smith, M.P. for South Ontario, who is a large stock raiser, moved a resolution in the Dominion House of Commons last week declaring that it was not in the best interests of Canada to remove the British cattle embargo. He explained that the embargo applied to all countries; hence no stigma was placed on Canada. The agitation of private individuals for its removal was a mistake and an attempt to dictate to the Imperial Government in a matter of domestic concern. He argued that Canadian cattle should all be killed in the home Government abattoirs at Halifax, chilled meat being exported to Britain.

Mr. Donald Sutherland (South Oxford), also a prominent farmer, criticised the "futile anti-embargo campaign" in England as a mere effort to embarrass the British Government with the Labour Party.

Mr. H. A. Mackie (East Edmonton) said that it was unnecessary for England to put a stigma on Canadian cattle, and the people of Canada would not stand it.

Mr. Michael Steele (South Perth) moved as an amendment, "This House supports the policy of the Government and previous Governments of Canada in protesting against the implication of disease in Canadian cattle contained in the embargo against such cattle as now maintained."

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General in the Laurier Government, emphatically declared that the stigma attaching to the embargo should be removed. Canada had the right to protect herself against a libel on her cattle without the accusation of meddling in British politics. The only interference in politics was by Lord Beaverbrook, who was without a mandate from Canada.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, said that when Minister of Finance years ago he had discussed the question of the embargo with British Ministers of Agriculture, whose attitude was that the embargo suited them well and that they were not inclined to remove it. The plain fact was that the British Ministry of Agriculture and the landed interests approved of the embargo, and intended to retain it. There were no longer any suggestions of Canadian cattle being diseased, and having stated Canada's attitude in a dignified way, Canadians should not keep nagging about it.

The Hon. S. F. Tolmie, the Minister of Agriculture, objected to Mr. Smith's resolution on the ground that it indicated that Canada was satisfied with the embargo, which was not the case, and he asked the mover to withdraw it. He felt it was regrettable that certain men were attempting to make political capital out of the question. Canada rested her case on the promise given to Sir Robert Borden at the Imperial Conference of 1917 that the embargo would be removed after the war.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, urged that the occasion should not be seized to create feeling in Canada against Great Britain. He said his own opinion was that the embargo was being maintained as a matter of protection for the benefit of British cattle raisers, and was not the only protective measure British Governments had resorted to in recent years. He added that passing the amendment was not a violation of the historic policy of Canada not to interfere with the rights of the British Parliament within its own domain.

The amendment was passed unanimously.

ALBERTA MINISTER'S PROTEST.

Alberta has now joined Manitoba in urging the removal of the embargo (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). The Hon. Duncan Marshall, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, declared in the Alberta Legislature that Canada has never had a definite case of pleuro-pneumonia and no case of foot-and-mouth disease since 1895, when the embargo was imposed. If the embargo be not lifted slaughter houses must be provided at tidewater ports so that meat may be exported by the cool North Atlantic route to the British market more quickly and in better condition than is possible in the case of the Argentine, which is obliged to export across the Equator and several thousand miles farther. Mr. Marshall declared that Canadian agriculture, in face of a meat shortage in Europe, was threatened with a serious depression unless steady markets for live stock could be maintained.

JUDICIAL ENQUIRY SUGGESTED.

The Council of the British Empire Producers' Organisation on Monday approved a recommendation of its agricultural section that, as regards the entry of Canadian store cattle into the United Kingdom, no alteration should be made in the present policy of restriction until after the question had been fully investigated by an independent tribunal, of a purely judicial character, appointed by the Prime Minister, before which all home interests and those of the Overseas Dominions should be entitled to give evidence.

It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to consider the question of holding a conference of agricultural interests throughout the Empire in London in June.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

Mr. Lloyd George Promises Impartial Enquiry.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to a deputation from the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons at Westminster on Tuesday, promised an enquiry by Royal Commission into the question of the cattle embargo.

In the course of his reply, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that what amounted to a pledge had been given by Lord Ernle and Mr. Walter Long to the Canadian Government at the last Imperial Conference in 1917. The question, however, had to be considered as to whether the proposal would be injurious to British agriculture, which was a vital national interest, and whether, therefore, the pledge could be carried out or not. He thought, therefore, that the best plan by far would be to have an impartial enquiry into the matter, and to consider such questions as whether the importation of live stock, otherwise than for immediate slaughter at the ports, would increase and cheapen the meat supply or not, and, if so, to what extent, and whether such a step would be advisable, having regard to the necessity of protecting the live stock bred in this country from disease, and of restoring their numbers after the losses to which they were subjected during the war. He thought that agriculturists should be prepared to prove their case before an impartial enquiry of this sort, and that if they did, the Canadian Government would not press for the removal of the embargo. The matter must, however, be considered quite impartially in the interests of the nation as a whole.

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CANTEEN PROFITS.

The Government has, according to the Ottawa correspondent of the Central News, issued a statement concerning the disposal of the profits on the canteens of the Expeditionary Force on a per man and day basis, showing that the British would take one share, the Canadians one and three-sixteenths, Australians and New Zealanders each one and six-sixteenths. Canada has received over one million dollars, and is pressing the War Office for a settlement of the balance.

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CANADA'S EMPIRE TRADE.

During the twelve months ending January, 1921, Canada's exports to other parts of the British Empire decreased by approximately $165,000,000, according to figures issued at Ottawa by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, comparing the trade during that period with the previous twelve months. In the same period, ending January, 1921, Canada's imports from other parts of the Empire increased by over $138,000,000. The chief falling off in exports was in the amount of Canadian produce sent to Great Britain, which, in the year ending January, 1920, purchased $510,000,000 of Canadian goods against $332,000,000 in the following year.

Total exports to all parts of the British Empire during the twelve-month period ending January, 1921, were $422,000,000, against $587,000,000 the previous year. Total imports from the British Empire were: Period ending January, 1921, $280,000,000, against $141,000,000 the previous year. The chief increase was in imports from Great Britain, which increased from $97,000,000 in the period ending January, 1920, to $226,000,000 in the following twelve months.

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FARM LOANS IN MANITOBA.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* states that the Manitoba Government (Liberal) is threatened with defeat over a proposal to increase the interest on farm loans from 6 to 7 per cent. The Labour, Farmer, and Independent groups are all determined to prevent the increase.

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WHEAT FROM VANCOUVER.

On Wednesday a luncheon was given on board the Diesel motor-engined s.s. *Buenos Aires*, which has just arrived from Vancouver via the Panama Canal, her cargo including 3,000 tons of wheat in bulk, being the first direct grain shipment from the Canadian Pacific port by this route. There was a representative gathering at the luncheon, which was given by the owners of the vessel, Messrs. A. Johnson and Co., Ltd., of 3, Gracechurch Street, E.C., who are operating a new direct service of similar vessels between Sweden, British ports, and Vancouver.

Further reference to the event will be made in *Canada* next week.

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The King has approved of the annual service of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George being held on Friday, April 22, at noon, in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Prince of Wales, Grand Master, has signified his intention of attending the service.

NOVA SCOTIA'S TERCENTENARY.

Memorial Tablet to be Erected at Annapolis Royal, the Ancient Capital

THE Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia was opened on March 9 with the customary ceremonial, but the Hon. George H. Murray, the Premier, who has held office for 25 years, was not present, on account on illness (says the Halifax correspondent of the *Times*).

In the Speech from the Throne reference was made to the fact that it is three centuries since the grant of Nova Scotia by James I. and VI. to Sir William Alexander, and it was announced that the Government will erect a memorial tablet at Annapolis Royal, the ancient capital of the Province.

Early Settlement.

It is now 123 years since the little ship *Matthew*, [illegible] stayed " on her course by schools of cod, carried John Cabot to hoist the Royal Standard on Cape Breton Island.

The attempted settlement of Nova Scotia itself was the only Scottish Colonial enterprise undertaken by a purely Scottish King, for James VI., before leaving Edinburgh to be crowned as James I. of England, was already turning the claims of Henry VII. into cash and selling "Baronetcies of Nova Scotia" to such as would buy real estate in "Acadia" from his factor, Sir W. Alexander. Few British settlers, however, [illegible] the last census (1911). Of these about [illegible] British descent and 10 per cent. [illegible]

Displacing the Micmac Indians, a few hundreds of whom survive, and whose contribution to the Province has been mainly that of weird or beautiful names, the French were the first to get a footing, mainly in Acadia. Here the salt marshes, needing no clearing, were especially attractive to the French from the mouth of the Loire, whose fathers had reclaimed and dyked such lands for generations. Nearly all other French-Canadians were from Normandy or Brittany and became of necessity sons of the forest or voyageurs. In Acadia and Cape Breton there were no large seigneuries or vassal-age, but just communities of peasants or fishermen guided by the priests, and allied or even intermarrying with the Micmacs. In the middle of the seventeenth century Louis XIV. granted Cape Breton Island to one Nicholas Denys, who has [illegible] an account of the early fishing stations, their methods of curing fish, and the outcropping of coal. When, later, Louisburg was fortified to guard the mouth of the St. Lawrence and protect the fishing fleet, the French population of Cape Breton grew

HIGHLAND IMMIGRANTS LANDING AT PICTOU, N.S.
From a picture in the possession of the C.P.R.

DYKED-LANDS IN THE GASPEREAUX VALLEY, IN THE "ACADIA" COUNTRY.

came, and for the next century the land was French. It was not until the foundation of Halifax in 1749, after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle had restored Louisburg to the French, that the British stock took firm root.

The final surrender of Louisburg to Admiral Boscawen ("Old Dreadnought") and Wolfe marked the end of the French *régime*. Louisburg—the mighty fortress forming the first link of the chain that France in the eighteenth century was stretching to hem in the English from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico—is now the winter port of the Dominion Coal Co. Halifax, planted as her rival, remains the gateway to Canada and a base of the Imperial Navy in the North Atlantic.

On the East coast of Cape Breton Island the seams of coal, described by early voyagers as threading the cliffs and worked with crowbars for French and English cargoes, were the outcrop of what has proved to be the great and only coalfield on the Atlantic seaboard of North and South America. At the opposite end of the Province lies "Acadia," a name identified by romance with the "Grand Pré"—once the only space left clear by Nature in the forest that spread unbroken from Cape Breton to the undiscovered prairies. Here is Annapolis Royal, the capital of Nova Scotia till 1750 and the oldest European settlement north of Florida. For a century from its foundation as Port Royal, after the visit of Champlain in 1604, it had a record of attack, capture, and recapture, until finally taken by New Englanders and renamed for Queen Anne in 1710.

A Rich Peninsula.

Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton Island, is one long peninsula, 374 miles long by 60-100 miles wide, enriched (in the words of a recent writer on the Province's resources) with black diamonds on the East, and with gold-medal apples on the West: a peninsula fringed by waters teeming with fish, with a southerly coast of land-locked harbours inviting trade with the West Indies, Latin America, Africa, and Europe; and, passing through the twelve-mile-wide isthmus of Chignecto, transcontinental trains carrying travellers, freight and mails to and fro for 3,000 miles between Halifax and Pacific ports.

In March, 1919, there were roughly 519,000 inhabitants of Nova Scotia, showing an increase of about 7 per cent. since

The first body of British to settle in Nova Scotia were the 2,500 disbanded soldiers who, on June 21, 1749, sailed in to clear the forest round Chebucto Bay for the site of Halifax, to which city the capital was removed from Annapolis. Soon after came 2,000 Hanoverians, who founded Lunenburg and were reinforced by others at the close of the Seven Years' War in 1763. A little later 200 Highlanders were brought to Pictou Harbour—the first wave of the 25,000 who before 1828 settled in Cape Breton Island and in Pictou and Colchester counties.

United Empire Loyalists.

At the close of the American Revolutionary War Nova Scotia welcomed the third great influx of population in 28,000 of the United Empire Loyalists, 3,000 of whom founded Sydney, while another 10,000 settled at Shelburne and other places, mainly in Digby County, the rest moving Westward to New Brunswick and Quebec.

The number of British settlers was increased about a hundred years ago by grants of land of 100 to 10,000 acres to the disbanded soldiers and sailors of the King. To-day the grandsons of these grantees fill many of the most important positions in the Dominion. This Anglo-Celtic stock supplied in 1758 the twenty-two members of the first representative Government in the Empire overseas, and the Council of Twelve that ruled Nova Scotia until overthrown by Joseph Howe in the interests of a wider democracy. Joseph Howe, orator and statesman, is an outstanding figure in Nova Scotian history. It was said by the late Earl Grey that the British Empire owed her stability to his foresight, and that the book containing his speeches and writings ought to be found on a shelf in every portion of the British Empire. Nova Scotia also claims among her sons Sir Charles Tupper, one of the "Fathers of Confederation," and three out of the seven Prime Ministers of Canada, including Sir Robert Borden, who was the first Canadian Minister to sit in the Imperial Cabinet, and represented the Dominion at the Peace Conference of 1919.

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The Canadian Fleet unit has reached Esquimalt, its Pacific base. It will return to the Atlantic in April.

Major Griffith, who shot Mr. Holland, the Montreal stockbroker, on January 14, has been pronounced insane and unfit to stand his trial for murder.

GRAND TRUNK ARBITRATION.

Commission on Sales of Stock in London.

At the beginning of the seventh week of the Grand Trunk Arbitration (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*), a request, made by Mr. Lafleur, counsel for the Grand Trunk, for the appointment of a Commission to take evidence from witnesses in England on the question of sales of Grand Trunk stock on the London Stock Exchange between 1882 and 1920, was granted.

Mr. Lafleur said he was compelled to ask for a commission, because the evidence tendered in this respect had been rejected.

Sir Thomas White, the Government representative, opposed the request, on the ground that it was useless to go back 40 years for evidence. Mr. Tilley, counsel, for the Government, also spoke against it.

It was decided, however, that a Commission should be appointed.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER SUNK.

The Canadian Pacific liner *Grampian*, undergoing repairs in dock, took fire at Antwerp on Sunday, and the fire

THE C.P.O.S. "GRAMPIAN" ARRIVING AT ST. JOHN WITH BRITISH IMMIGRANTS.

was not extinguished until much damage had been done to the vessel. There was no cargo on board.

The steamer was eventually sunk alongside the wharf.

The *Grampian* (10,955 tons) was built in Glasgow in 1907.

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THE NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Pike Pease (Assistant Postmaster-General) stated at Westminster on Monday that the Government had purchased from the Direct United States Cable Co., at a cost of £570,000, a trans-Atlantic cable, for the purpose of coping with additional Imperial traffic, and to provide an alternative line in case of interruption to the Imperial cable owned by the Government. The purchase price included a stock of cable and cable stations at Ballinskelligs, Harbour Grace (Newfoundland), and Rye Beach (United States). To lay a new cable would have cost about £1,000,000. The cable was transferred to the Post Office on November 4 last. Laid originally in 1874-5, one-half of it has since been replaced by new cable. The total length was 3,197 miles.

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Of the 116,850 inhabitants of Quebec, 101,500 are French-Canadians, 5,200 are English and Scottish, and 5,300 Irish.

Miss Evangeline Harris, of Toronto, headed the group of oversea students who welcomed the Queen at Somerville College when she visited Oxford last week.

A proclamation was issued by the Newfoundland Government last week withdrawing all the regulations restricting the sales of codfish in Portugal, the exporters agreeing to withhold further shipments until April 3.

Flight Commander Mulock, of Winnipeg, has been offered the command of the Canadian Air Force, in succession to Air Commodore A. K. Tylee, whose term of office expired on March 1.

NO MORE ISOLATED SETTLERS.

Linking Up Canada by Wireless.

Speaking on wireless telegraphy before the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Mr. A. H. Morse, managing director of the Canadian Marconi Co., said wireless was essential not only for the development of Canada's great unsettled territories, but for linking up important commercial centres separated by long tracts of thinly settled country, across which ordinary line telegraphic communication was subject to frequent and sometimes prolonged interruptions, due to storms, etc. It was his opinion that the future of Canada was inseparably linked up with the wide application of wireless communication.

He feared too many people regarded Canada as, in effect, a thin strip of inhabitable country north of the United States, whereas it was a great, rich and fertile country laid out in the path of the sun, with a climate that could be enjoyed all the year round and unparalleled mineral and agricultural resources. How many people realised that one could travel a thousand miles due north of Montreal before striking the sea? Perhaps one of the greatest dreads of town-bred prospective settlers in Canada was the isolation that was to be anticipated. This isolation Mr. Morse held to be no longer necessary, as every farmer, by the expenditure of a hundred dollars or so, could be supplied with a nightly bulletin of the world's news by wireless telegraphy or telephony, even though 500 miles from the nearest large town, and, at a comparatively small expense, every settlement throughout the great north and north-west could be put into telegraphic or telephonic communication with the outside world, which communication would not be subject to interruption by storms. He considered it impossible to exaggerate what wireless meant to Canada.

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BISLEY CHANGES.

At the Bisley meeting, which will take place this year from July 7 to 21, there will be important changes in the conditions of some of the competitions.

For the first time for some years the final stage for the King's Prize will be at the 900 and 1,000 yards ranges. The qualifying round will consist of seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and the second round will be 10 shots at 300 and 600 yards. The S.M.L.E. rifle will be used, and aperture sight, windgauge, and sling will be allowed. The Queen Mary Competition will, as far as possible, be fired under Army Championship conditions, and will be confined to the short rifle as issued. The St. George's will consist of 15 shots at 300 yards in the qualifying stage and 15 at 600 yards in the second stage, and the use of the aperture sight, windgauge, and sling will be optional.

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OBITUARY.

At Halifax, N.S.—Mr. James J. Bremner (92), formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 6th Princess Louise Fusiliers, and later Inspector of Customs. At Digby.—Dr. James Casswell (63). At Windsor.—Mr. Rupert C. Wright (63), local manager of the Royal Bank of Canada.

At St. John.—Rev. John C. Berrie (80); Mr. Alexander Macaulay (75).

At Montreal.—Mr. C. W. Wilding (67); Dr. J. A. Germain (72); Mr. Charles A. Phelan (61), vice-president of the Canada Railway News Co., Ltd.; Mr. F. E. Shrimpton (53), general auditor of the C.P.R. since 1914.

At Ottawa.—Mr. Thomas McJanet (67); Mr. Thomas P. Owens (57), chief of the Reporting Staff of the House of Commons, formerly of the *Irish Times* and *Montreal Gazette*.

At Toronto.—Mr. W. R. Greene, Director of Dental Clinics, whose war work was commended by Sir Douglas Haig. At Hamilton.—Mr. Joseph A. Tallman (73), president of the Tallman Brass and Metal Co. At Gananoque.—Mr. Henry Williams, formerly Paymaster of the G.T.R., with which he was connected for 40 years.

At Kingston.—Mr. G. Y. Chown, for over thirty years Registrar of Queen's University, who some months ago gave $50,000 to establish a Chair of scientific research at Queen's, and recently gave a building for a public library at Kingston.

At Yorkton, Sask.—Mr. D. MacPherson, manager of the Yorkton branch of the Massey-Harris Co.

At Vancouver.—Mr. Henry Bolingbroke St. John, C.E. (73), who was born at Windsor Castle, and was long connected with the C.P.R. At Kamloops.—Mr. Alexander McGregor (85), formerly of Montreal. At Victoria.—Mr. W. H. Ellis (61), formerly manager of the *Colonist*.

—* *—

The fund to establish an Oxford memorial to the late Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University, has now reached nearly £2,000.

The Home Secretary has decided to advise the King to reprieve Charles Tellett, the Canadian ex-soldier, who had been sentenced to death for murder.

CANADA'S WOMEN IMMIGRANTS.

By Mrs. Robert Kneil, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women, Ottawa

MANY women in Canada were years ago cognisant of the necessity for co-ordinating the work of various persons and societies engaged in bringing women to Canada for household service. It was not, however, until after the signing of the Armistice, when the question of immigration again confronted the country, that an opportunity presented itself to bring before the Minister of Immigration the opinion of Canadian women on the whole subject of women's immigration.

One has only to visualise the newcomers, tired, home-sick, nervous, many unaccustomed to even the ordinary vexations of travel, confronting new customs, strange coinage, new laws, perhaps even an unknown language, usually limited as to means, in order to glimpse how helpful proper organisation may be toward setting the immigrant women who are now flocking to our country in the way of contentment and self-development and of usefulness to Canada.

After several conferences in 1919, called by the Department of Immigration and attended by representatives of Dominion-wide organisations, and a survey of general conditions throughout Canada, in October of 1919 there was created, with the approval of the Minister of Immigration, a national organisation, known as the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service.

SASKATCHEWAN HOUSEHOLD SERVICE WORKERS.

Miss Gertrude Markle, who personally accompanied the party from England, is seated on the right; Mrs. J. D. Jones, of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries, in the centre; and Mrs. G. Bayne, President of the Women's Hostel, Regina, on the left.

In past years grants had been made to local hostels and organisations interested in the welfare of the immigrant house-workers, and it was believed the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service, on account of its representative and national organisation, would be able to exercise greater care in co-operation with the Government in offering additional safeguards to handle a situation which had become more difficult owing to post-war conditions. This new organisation had for its primary objects:—

Undertaking the supervision of existing hostels for the reception and care of immigrant women for household service.

Arranging for the establishment, control and supervision of new hostels as need arises.

The control and administration of such Federal or other financial aid as may be granted.

Studying the question of immigration of women for household service, and making to the Department of Immigration and Colonisation, from time to time, such recommendations as may be deemed advisable in the general interests of Canada and of the immigrant.

The personnel of this Council consists of representatives of fourteen nationally organised societies, appointed by their societies, and representatives of eight Provinces appointed by Provincial Governments. The societies represented include, besides Church and philanthropic, the Great War Veterans, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and the Social Service Council of Canada—these are represented on the Council by men.

With the co-operation of Provincial Governments and local committees of women, hostels, known as "Canadian Women's Hostels," have been established in Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, St. John and Halifax.

Twenty-four hours' free accommodation is given to women coming for household service, in the hostel in the [illegible] which they are bound, but any newcomer travelling alone may, for a nominal sum, avail herself of the hostel privileges. Working through the Federal and Provincial Government Employment Bureaux, the superintendents of hostels endeavour to place the incoming women in homes, and at work for which they are best adapted and in which they will have opportunity to develop along lines of useful endeavour.

From December 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920, the Canadian Women's Hostels received 4,475, not all of whom came for household employment, but through the Government Employment Bureaux. One thousand and eighty-nine were placed in homes and institutions, where they have, in the main, given satisfaction. These figures do not include all who came to Canada for employment, but include a large percentage of ex-service women whose passages were prepaid by the English Government.

Home Centres for Women.

The women officers on the Overseas immigration staff and on this side are part of the Federal immigration machinery and work directly under that Department in their care for and safe conduct of, the women immigrants.

The work of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women begins with the arrival of immigrants at the hostel, and aims to make the Canadian Women's Hostel a home-centre for the incoming woman, not only until she find employment, but at all times a place of rest between change of position, out of work, home-sick, or in need of advice or recreation.

The reports from these hostels, submitted at the annual meeting of the Council on October 5, demonstrated that a great deal of fine work has already been accomplished, and the programme for ensuing year gives promise of even better opportunities (aside from recreation for these new citizens) to improve themselves in various ways.

The hostels in Calgary and Toronto expect to offer this winter courses in housework to girls willing to avail themselves of this chance of fitting themselves for the positions which pay a large wage but demand experienced house-workers.

At the January, 1920, meeting, the question of standardisation of housework received considerable attention, and it was the consensus of opinion that woman's interests throughout Canada must be aroused to help place housework on a higher and more business-like basis. Accordingly, a committee was appointed, with Lady Pope, of Ottawa, as chairman, to collect authoritative opinions on this subject, and gather information regarding the attitude of the country as a whole toward household workers.

This committee brought in a report to the annual meeting, with suggestions to be sent to affiliated organisations, whose co-operation was sought with a view to preparing a scheme wherein the occupation of the household worker would be standardised as to hours, work, and efficiency, and in which the interests of both employer and employee would be considered.

It was of interest to learn from this report that unrest existed in all countries among household workers as largely as among other workers, even Japan feeling a reaction from pre-war conditions. Persia was found contemplating opening schools to educate houseworkers, and so from country to country research found a chaotic condition in the realm of the household. Sweden, Switzerland and New Zealand lead in the effort to solve the problem of how to make housework once again one of the most desirable of occupations for women.

"Follow-up Work."

An important part of the work of the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women is what is termed "follow-up work." This is not meant in any way to interfere with the personal liberty and independence of the newcomers. Its objects are to safeguard, in every way, the best interests of the women, to provide them with a channel through which they may seek redress for grievances and apply for help, at all times, in any difficulty. The follow-up work is carried on through the various organisations which are linked up with the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women, through the Hostel Superintendents and Hostel Committees, Travellers' Aids, etc.

This question of immigration is a particularly interesting and important one, because in it we are dealing not with commercial commodities, but human values. Those who carry on any part of this work in a country like Canada are dealing with the very vitals of a nation.

The Canadian Council of Immigration of Women is, therefore, a truly national body, whose best efforts are needed at this time to help incoming women to find, and successfully fill, places in the upbuilding of our country [illegible] to them unprecedented advantages in return [illegible] bring

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO.

Canadian Appointment for Dr. Creelman.

Dr. George C. Creelman, Agent-General for the Province of Ontario in London, has resigned that position and has accepted the general managership of the Niagara Peninsula Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association.

Much fruit has been going to waste each year in Ontario because of lack of co-operation. The supply of barrels, boxes, baskets, and other containers is often insufficient in quantity when the crop is ready. The crop itself when heavy gluts the local markets, and unless export arrangements have been made well in advance, great losses result. Help is scarce, and there is no well-organised association for supplying pickers and packers in harvest time. One and a half million dollars have been subscribed in a few weeks by the farmers themselves to establish a great co-operative organisation to remedy this state of things, and at their last executive meeting Dr. Creelman was their unanimous choice as general manager. This Association was promoted at the initiative of the present Farmers' Government in Ontario, the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Manning W. Doherty (who is at present in London), having specially interested himself in its promotion. The Association, however, is quite independent of Government control. It is hoped and expected that the new organisation will be able to increase greatly the export of fruit from Ontario to Great Britain. The general manager's salary is stated to be $12,000 per annum.

Dr. Creelman has been engaged in farming or agricultural education work all his life. He was at one time Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and was latterly President of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. He knows perhaps more individual farmers in his Province than any other person.

Dr. Creelman has been in London as Agent-General for Ontario a little less than a year. During that time he has (1) re-organised the work of the Ontario Government office in London; (2) accepted 6,000 men and women for farm work and domestic helpers; (3) made a close study of the market for Ontario produce in Great Britain; (4) looked after Ontario business men who have come to Great Britain; (5) helped live stock men from Canada to secure their purchases; (6) kept the agricultural Press of Canada supplied with information regarding agricultural life and work in Great Britain; (7) attended all the big agricultural shows and secured space and made all arrangements for an extensive exhibit of Ontario farm products at the Royal Show to be held at Derby in June, the Highland Show at Stirling in July, the Bath and West of England Show at Bath in May, and the National Dairy Show at London in October; (8) advised hundreds of men as to where and how to purchase Ontario farms and where to get their Canadian farm experience before purchasing; (9) visited Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in the interests of agriculture and emigration.

Dr. Creelman (whose portrait appears on our Personal page) sails about the beginning of April.

No announcement with regard to his successor will be made until the return of the Hon. Manning W. Doherty to Canada.

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THE YEAR'S IMMIGRANTS.

During the year 1920 the total immigration to Canada from 64 different countries was 147,502 persons, of whom 98,636 entered by way of ocean ports and 48,866 from the United States. These figures, made public by the Department of Immigration and Colonisation at Ottawa, mark a decided increase over the 1919 figures, which showed 65,569 immigrants entering Canada by way of ocean ports and 52,064 from the United States.

Immigration from European countries in 1920 comprised 41,201 men, 38,424 women, and 19,011 children under 14 years of age. In the same period 28,285 men, 11,352 women, and 9,229 children under 14 years of age entered by way of the United States.

During 1920 a total of 49,248 men and women from England landed in Canada, while the immigrants from Scotland totalled 19,486, and those from Ireland 6,122. Immigration was fairly heavy from Central Europe and necessitated the strictest enforcement of the immigration laws.

A majority of the immigrants who came to Canada in 1920 settled in Ontario. Ontario's population was increased by 48,664 European immigrants and 13,299 from the United States; 19,843 went to Quebec; 13,013 to Manitoba; 13,643 to Saskatchewan; 18,481 to Alberta; 14,136 to British Columbia; 4,574 to Nova Scotia; 1,529 to New Brunswick; 212 to Prince Edward Island; and 105 to the Yukon.

* *—

Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, suggested before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce that the only real remedies for unemployment were to reduce the numbers of the population by emigration and increase the selling value of the goods produced in this country.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Government of Ireland.

"It is not possible for Great Britain to govern Ireland in perpetuity by means of troops. Eventually Ireland will have to govern herself, not as an independent State, but pretty much as she has been governed in the past, by Irish people through their representatives sitting in Parliament somewhere under the British flag."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

The League of Nations.

"Mr. Rowell's glowing picture of the goal to which the League of Nations points may be regarded by some as merely idealistic. But it is a goal towards which the world must press on, and Canada must be in the front line of march." *Halifax Chronicle.*

Canada Not to be Bought.

"To the anonymous writer who suggests in the New York *Tribune* that the United States accept Canada in payment of Britain's debt to the Republic, several million red-blooded young Canadian school children would reply that this country cannot be bought, bribed, cajoled, alienated, or taken."—*Ottawa Journal.*

Winter Employment.

"In discussing the unemployment situation, more fairness would be exhibited if Canadian winter conditions were assessed with much of the liability. Steady employment for every worker is a perennial impossibility at this season." —*Hamilton Spectator.*

"O Canada!"

"There is a movement on foot amongst a group of members of Parliament, Senators and others with a view of asking the Federal Government at the next session to proclaim 'O Canada!' the national anthem for the Dominion. It is a very happy idea, and one which we heartily approve, alike from the point of view of art as well as politics. When the whole voice of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall be raised in chanting the same anthem, national unity will have made another great step forward."—*La Presse* (Montreal).

The Community Club Idea.

"From one place, and then from another, reports are coming in telling of the spread of the community club idea. People are getting together in new ways. When they realise more fully that the expense of suitable halls or meeting places, and properly furnishing the same, is as a 'drop in the bucket' compared to the money blown in over 'the bar,' there will be still more getting together under favourable conditions."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

Labour's Strange Preference.

"The New Brunswick Federation of Labour seems to be a peculiarly constituted body, which apparently has no sense whatever of proportion. It flatly turned down some perfectly reasonable suggestions, and at the same time unanimously passed some of the most far-fetched and fantastic schemes that the imagination of man could conjure up. Take, for instance, the common sense proposal that 7 per cent. beer should be procurable instead of the 2 per cent. ditch-water that is all at present allowed. This was turned down by a large majority. Yet the same men a few minutes later assented to a resolution which savours very strongly of the Third Internationale of Moscow, calling for the adoption of a system of labour under which 'we could own and produce collectively for use and not for profit.'"—*St. John Standard.*

Short and Sweet.

"A Canadian railway line is described as 'an important feeder.' They all have pretty good appetites."—*Montreal Star.*

"When the Irish Parliaments convene there will be ample material from which to select leaders of the Opposition."— *Vancouver Province.*

"Those people from the Prairies who are 'wintering' in Victoria must understand that if it does snow at nine o'clock in the morning the sun can be depended upon to melt it by noon."—*Victoria Times.*

"This is a fine country, a fine winter, a fine bunch of kids in the schools, a fine lot of natural resources waiting to be unlocked and put to use, so why be a pessimist? Get out and be a live Canadian."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"The new British Minister of Agriculture says he will not submit to dictation from Lord Beaverbrook on the cattle embargo matter, but when he meets Hon. Manning Doherty will he not say, 'Don't shoot, Farmer, I'll come down?'"—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Hon. W. E. Knowles, M.L.A. for Moose Jaw, who has been Provincial Secretary of Saskatchewan since May 16, 1918, and Minister of Telephones since February 15, 1919, has resigned from the Provincial Cabinet.

* *

Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., ex-Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, arrived in London on Monday from Paris. He is the guest of Sir Campbell Stuart, 1, Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.

* *

The Hon. J. A. Bolduc, Speaker of the Senate, and the Hon. E. V. Rhodes, Speaker of the House of Commons, have been sworn as members of the Privy Council of Canada. The appointment permits retention of the title "Honourable" for life.

* *

The Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, lunched with Sir George Perley at the Marlborough Club on March 10. He was the guest of the Meat Traders' Association at luncheon on Monday at Smithfield Market, and of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Doherty leaves Liverpool to-day by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* en route for Toronto.

* *

The Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and Mrs. Nesbitt are expected to arrive in London from Toronto next week.

* *

Major T. V. Scudamore, of Vancouver, is at present in Lausanne, Switzerland, convalescing after his recent operation for appendicitis. Major and Mrs. Scudamore expect to leave for the Italian lakes in April.

* *

Mr. L. C. Ogilvie and Mrs. Lilian Ogilvie, of Brockville, have arrived at Jules' Hotel, en route to Canada, after spending the winter in Guernsey.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moss, of Winnipeg, have arrived at the Berners Hotel from the Continent. Mr. Moss leaves for Canada by the *Empress of France* on April 8. Mrs. Moss will return to Nice to join her children, and leave for Canada later.

* *

Mr. Thomas D. Law, of Toronto, has arrived at the Bath Club from the South of France.

* *

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, C.M.G., and Mrs. Grenfell, who spent Christmas in Massachusetts, have gone to the Pacific Coast.

* *

Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund and Lady Pears, who have been residing in Vancouver for the past few months, have joined their son, Lieut. E. R. Pears, at Esquimalt, but will make their future home in Vancouver.

* *

Recent arrivals from Canada have included Mrs. Elise D. Kingman, Lt.-Col F. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Platts, Mr. G. G. Rendale, Mr. T. B. Wainwright, per R.M.S. *Melita;* Capt W. E. Hodgins, Dr. Howard Jeffs, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Matthews, Mr. Geoffrey Pilkington, Mrs W. G. and Mr. Frank Trethewey, per R.M.S. *Minnedosa.*

* *

The recent departures for Canada have included Mr. Randolph Bruce, Mr. W. B. Christie, Major-Gen. W. H. Greenly, Major C. G., and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. S. F. Kirkpatrick, Mr. W. R. Little, Mr. A. Ogilvie, Mr. J. D. Oppe, and Mr. V. L. Smyth, per R.M.S. *Empress of France;* Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, Mr

DR. G. C. CREELMAN.
(*See page* 340.)

R. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Penman, per R.M.S. *Olympic;* Lady and Miss Hughes, Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, Lt.-Col. J. Handley, Mr. H. B. McNaughton, per R.M.S. *Melita.*

* *

The following Canadians are included in the passenger list of the White Star liner *Megantic*, which sailed from New York on a special cruise to the West Indies, Panama Canal, and South America: Sir Joseph Flavelle and Lady Flavelle, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair Balfour, Mrs. Wallace Barrett, and Mrs. Frank McEachren, of Toronto; Col. F. W. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. L. C. Lockett, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Schopflocker, of Montreal.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bryan are staying at the Riviera Palace Hotel, Cimiez.

* *

Mr. S. J. Crowe, M.P., Burrard, will, following the session of the House of Commons, proceed to Europe, where he will visit the grave of his son who fell in battle in France during the war. Mrs. Crowe will accompany her husband.

* *

Mrs. James Carruthers, who has been in Algiers since before Christmas, has left for Biskra, and will visit Tunis and Sicily before returning to England. Mrs. Carruthers will not be back in Canada till September.

Mr. William Brymner, C.M.G., R.C.A., is resigning the directorship of the art classes of the Art Association of Montreal, after holding it for 34 years. He intends to spend the next two years in Europe, travelling in France, Spain, and Italy.

* *

The International Commission on Emigration (League of Nations) is to meet at Geneva on August 1. Lord Cavethalrman represents Great Britain, and Canada will be represented by Col. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage between Algernon F. R. Dudley Ryder, son of the Rev. Algernon Dudley Ryder, Mansfield Rectory, and Olive, daughter of Mr. John Baillie, of Montreal, and Dorval, Quebec, is to take place at Montreal to-day (Saturday). The honeymoon will be spent in England and Italy.

* *

The marriage of Katharina Hepting, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Muir, of Vancouver, and of the late Alex Muir, M.D., of Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, to Arthur Gray, youngest son of Mrs. J. Gray, of Falkirk, Scotland, took place at the First Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, on February 21.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Ethel Dorothea Spear, daughter of the late W. J. Spear and Mrs. Spear, of Vancouver, B.C., to Geoffrey Charles Kindersley-Porcher, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. Kindersley-Porcher, of Cliffe, Dorsetshire. Miss Spear is a niece of Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.L.A.

* *

The marriage has taken place at the residence of Mrs. A. Crathern McArthur, 32, Macgregor Street, Montreal, of her daughter, Alexandrina, to J. Cecil McDougall. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. F. A. Crathern.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beaubien, Montreal, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Laurette, to Mr. Jean Julien Perrault, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Perrault. The wedding will take place at the end of March.

* *

The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine J. Snyder, only daughter of Major A. E. Snyder and the late Mrs. Snyder, "Hootalinqua," Vancouver Heights, to Mr. Louis M. Spiers, of Mexico City, who went overseas with the original 16th Canadian Scottish Battalion. He is the son of the late Rev. M. Spiers and Mrs. Spiers, of Edinburgh. The marriage will take place in Mexico City in the autumn.

* *

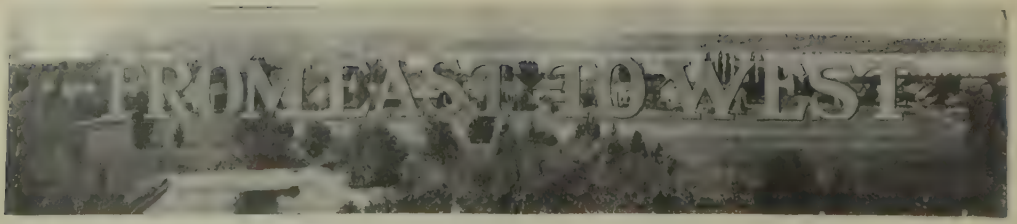
The marriage took place at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, of Georgina Simpson, daughter of Mrs. A. D. Ross, The Manor House, Beaurivage, Que., to Mr. A. Carlyle Roy, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Ormston Roy, of Montreal.

* *

The engagement is announced of Antoinette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Georges LaRochelle, Grande Allée, Quebec, to Paul E. Caron, son of the Hon. J. Ed Caron, Provincial Minister of Agriculture.

* *

The marriage will take place on April 11 of Francoise Chauvin, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Chauvin, to Henri Rainville, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Rainville, Montreal.



ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—At the annual meeting of the Parliamentary Press Gallery the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. H. E. M. Chisholm, *Manitoba Free Press* and *Toronto Star;* vice-president, Mr. Thomas H. Blacklock, *Montreal Gazette;* secretary, Mr. W. J. Jeffers, *St. John Telegraph* and *Toronto Globe*.

The beautiful home of the late Dr. M. O. Klotz, 299, Somerset Street, has been sold to Dr. J. H. Alford for about $30,000. This property has a frontage of 66 ft. on Somerset Street and 112 ft. on O'Connor Street.

——Dr. R. F. Ruttan, head of the Department of Chemistry of McGill University, has been appointed to succeed Dr. A. B. Macallum as administrative chairman of the Honorary and Advisory Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

TORONTO.—The housing report for the Province of Ontario for 1920 shows that the total number of houses erected in 1919 and 1920 under the provisions of the Housing Act is 2,334. Besides these there are 273 houses to be erected. The total amount loaned by the Province is about $8,330,000. To this is to be added about $1,000,000, which has been raised on the debentures of various municipalities guaranteed by the Province. Of the 72 municipalities which have erected houses, Hamilton has erected 115; London, 127; Ottawa, 149; Windsor, 244; and Walkerville, 128.

——The new chairman of the Toronto Public Library Board is Mr. W. T. J. Lee, B.C.L. Mr. Lee celebrates his 28th year on the Public Library Board with his elevation to his new office.

——At the session of the Ontario Bar Association, the following officers were elected:—Hon. president, Mr. W. R. Riddell; president, Mr. R. J. MacLennan; vice-presidents, Messrs. Francis King, Kingston, and A. J. R. Snow, Toronto; archivist, Mr. W. S. Herrington; corresponding secretary, Mr. W. K. Murphy. Mr. J. C. Lamothe, K.C., of the Montreal Bar, brought the greetings of the sister Province to the East and said in part: "I think the time has come to break down the barriers between the Provinces relative to the effect of the judgments given in each. The Provinces should not be considered foreign states, but parts of the same country."

Three large estates, aggregating nearly $10,000,000, are at present in the hands of trust corporations in the course of preparation for the Surrogate Court. The will of the late Mr. Justice Britton is said to have distributed some $3,000,000. Sir Frank Baillie, it is understood, left a sum in the neighbourhood of $5,000,000, while the late Sir William Gage is said to have disposed of $1,500,000 under his will.

——Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Conservative Member of the Ontario Legislature for West York, has introduced a Bill providing for medical examination of all those intending to be married.

——Mr. M. C. McLean has bought 10, Bloor Street East, for about $40,000. The frontage is 24 ft., and the price amounts to almost $2,000 a foot.

HAMILTON.—On February 23 fire completely destroyed the Orchard house wing of the Ontario Hospital for the Insane. Only heroic work on the part of the staff saved the lives of the 355 inmates quartered in this section of the institution.

——A marble tablet to the memory of 27 officers of the 13th Royal Regiment who fell in the war was unveiled in the armories here by Lieut.-Col. Robertson, O.C. the 13th Regiment. Sir John Gibson, former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and a former commander of the 13th, who lost a son in the war, gave a dedicatory address. Ven. Archdeacon George Forneret, chaplain of the regiment, conducted the service.

KEMPTVILLE. On February 18 the Agricultural School here was formally opened, the speakers being Mr. W. B. Rendhouse (Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario), Mr. G. H. Ferguson, Prof. E. S. Archibald, of Ottawa, and Prof. W. J. Bell, principal of the school. The new school is situated between Kemptville and Bedell on 200 acres of splendid land. Prof. W. J. Bell, principal, will train farmers not only in agriculture, but in business methods, efficient marketing, and farm management.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—On February 21 damage estimated at $300,000 was caused in Levis by a fire in the Levis County railway car sheds on Fraser Street, destroying eight new cars recently bought by the company, as well as sweepers, and the buildings, which had been remodelled last year.

——The Quebec Liquor Bill was given final reading in the Legislative Council on February 24 after a few minor amendments had been added to the measure. The measure will be effective on May 1.

——At a recent meeting of the Geographical Commission of the Province, the name of the Shabogama Lake in the Abitibi region was changed to that of Lake Parent, in remembrance of a former Premier of the Province.

MONTREAL.—Mr. F. W. Stewart, president of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, says: "More mills will soon be running full time, and employees will be making good wages."

——At the convention of the Canadian Produce Association, held at Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Mr. A. P. McLean, of Winnipeg, was elected president, and it was decided to hold the next convention in that city. Other officers elected were Mr. Richard Gray (Montreal), Mr. E. W. Raney (Toronto), vice-presidents; Mr. J. T. Madden (Toronto), secretary.

—— Under the reorganisation, the executive of the Herald Press, Ltd., will be composed of well-known Montrealers who served overseas, Mr. A. C. Morton being managing director, and the *Herald* will be staffed as far as possible with ex-members of the C.E.F.

—— By the largest vote ever polled in that municipality, the citizens of the town of St. Lambert re-elected Mayor Edward Percy Gordon by a majority of 18 over Mr. George Marshall Wight, candidate of the Citizens' Committee

LENNOXVILLE.—Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, D.D., Bishop of Montreal, presiding at a meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College University, announced that a definite offer has now been made to a scholar in England with regard to the Deanship of Divinity.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Address in reply to the Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature on March 9 was moved by Major J. Welsford Macdonald, M.C., of Pictou, the seconder being Mr. Adam D. Burris, of Halifax.

——The Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., announces a wage reduction of 5 cents an hour. The reduction restores the rate of pay in effect prior to May 31, 1920.

——The Rev. Edwin E. Graham, M.A., has been appointed officiating minister here to Weslevans belonging to the Royal Navy, in succession to the Rev. R. C. Tait.

NEW GLASGOW.—On February 24 a disastrous fire broke out in the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.'s shipbuilding plant at Trenton. The loss is estimated at $60,000, partially covered by insurance.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Captain John Champion, of Alberton, fox rancher and master mariner, left an estate valued at $100,000. The bequests include $5,000 for the Protestant Orphanage at Bunbury.

——The Provincial Government, in response to the request of a delegation of business men, agreed to give a subsidy of $3,000 for a steamship service between Charlottetown and Pictou.

In the civic election Mayor Dawson was re-elected with about 600 majority over Mr. Horace Haszard.

——The Provincial Legislature met on March 10.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The New Brunswick Prohibition Commission, which will take charge of the importation and wholesale distribution of liquor in the Province, consists of Mr. J. F. Tweeddale, former Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Martin McGuire, of St. John; and Mr. A. F. Bentley, ex-M.L.A. of St. Martins.

Mr. Ernest W. Stairs, of Southampton, former warden of York County, has been chosen as the candidate of the United Farmers for the by-election in York Sunbury constituency, to fill the vacancy in Parliament caused by the death of Col. H. F. McLeod.

DALHOUSIE.—Judge Barry, of the Supreme Court, has declared the election of Messrs. David A. Stewart and Henry Diotte to the Legislature in the general elections last October as void. They were supporters of the opposition led by Hon. Dr. J. B. M. Baxter. The Government has now 26 supporters in the Legislature; the number of Conservatives, United Farmers, and Labour Party men being now 22.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer, states that the Treasury holds securities and cash amounting to 23 per cent. of the gross debt of Manitoba. "No other Province or city of Canada can produce a more creditable statement of its finances than Manitoba," the Minister stated. The net debt of Manitoba is $19,600,000. Of this amount bonds and cash can be produced before the House totalling $12,300,000. The gross debt of the Province now stands at $51,000,000.

According to figures supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Winnipeg occupies fourth place among the cities of Canada as regards cost of materials used in its industries and capital invested in these industries. Statistics just issued for 1918 give $77,689,693 as the cost of material used, and $82,709,029 as the amount of capital invested.

— The Hon. G. H. Malcolm, Minister of Agriculture, has informed Mr. J. L. Thomas, director of the Prairie Cold Storage Co., that if private enterprise did not act quickly in the matter of establishing cold storage facilities in Manitoba the Dominion and Provincial Governments would act together in the matter. Mr. Thomas is leaving for England in March to obtain capital for his company, which is being formed with a capitalisation of $2,000,000. Cold storage plants are planned at Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Dauphin, Brandon, Virden, Minnedosa, and Port Arthur.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—All officers were re-elected by acclamation at the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture here. Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, of the United Farmers of Ontario, is again president, and Mr. Roderick McKenzie, of Winnipeg, vice-president. The executive committee for the year will be: Messrs. J. A. Maharg, M.P., president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; Peter Wright, of Myrtle, Man.; G. F. Chipman, of Winnipeg, editor of the *Grain Growers' Guide*; and C. Rice-Jones, of the United Grain Growers, Ltd.

—A series of laboratory experiments to determine the suitability of Saskatchewan's clays for the manufacture of ceramics has just been completed by the Provincial Bureau of Labour and Industries. The clay has been found to be of high grade, and the large number of vases, small bowls and other articles which have been made will stand comparison with the finest. That the clay deposits of the Province will prove of immense value is the opinion of the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer. Already communications from manufacturers are being received by [illegible] of the world.

SWIFT CURRENT. Fire on February 25 at Tompkins, Sask., destroyed the hotel, two restaurants, one general store and one hardware store and other smaller premises in the one block to which the flames were confined.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—On February 23 the funeral service of Mr. Milton R. Jennings, editor and managing director of the *Edmonton Journal*, was conducted in Christ Church by Rev. J. M. Comyn-Ching. The pall bearers were Messrs. H. M. E. Evans, A. B. Watt, Dr. H. M. Tory, James Ramsey, H. H. Cooper, and F. B. Matthews. The Provincial Legislature was specially adjourned for the occasion.

——The Provincial Government has a realised surplus in its accounts for the financial year 1920 amounting to $496,000.

BANFF.—After a most successful run of eight days, during which perfect winter weather prevailed, the fifth annual Banff winter carnival closed with a display of fireworks at the ice palace, special illumination of the toboggan slide and a farewell carnival dance. At the last the trophies, medals and prizes won were presented to the fortunate contestants, and Miss Phœbe Sinclair, of the Vancouver hockey team, was selected Carnival Queen and will hold office until the last evening of the 1922 carnival.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—To carry the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Prince George northerly and easterly to the inter-Provincial boundary between British Columbia and Alberta will cost about $18,000,000, according to an estimate made by Mr. C. Williams, a surveyor employed by the Government to determine feasible routes. His report, which has been tabled in the Legislature, outlines two routes, one from Prince George to Swan Lake *viâ* Pine Pass, a distance of 316 miles; the other from Vanderhoof to Hudson's Hope, 296 miles, from Hudson's Hope to Pine River, 42 miles, and from Pine River to Swan Lake, 82 miles, or 426 miles in all.

— The operating deficit of the Pacific Great Western Railway last year was $314,328; for 1919 it was $202,113. Since the railway was taken over by the Provincial Government a few years ago it has cost the Province $14,399,069.

Forty-seven members of the New York Lumber Dealers' Association have been investigating the lumber situation in British Columbia with a view to obtaining supplies.

——At the annual meeting of the B.C. Dairymen's Association at the Empress Hotel the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. P. H. Moore, New Westminster; vice-president, Mr. M. Dean, Keatings; secretary, Mr. H. Rive, Victoria.

——In view of the arrival of the Canadian Naval ships from the Atlantic, the Dominion Government has leased one of the largest fuel tanks of the Imperial Oil Co. at Macaulay Point for the storage of oil fuel for the fleet.

——Government revenue from British Columbia forests continues to increase, despite reported dulness in the lumber industry. The total forest branch revenue for January, 1921, was $258,044, against, for January, 1920, $192,272.

VANCOUVER.—At the convention of United Farmers of British Columbia it was decided that if any farmer candidate ran in an election he should not do so under the ægis of the United Farmers of British Columbia, and that the organisation, as a body, should not take direct political action, although individual members, locals, districts as divisions, were not prevented from promoting political action in the interests of any candidate.

At the fall fairs at Salt Spring Island, Cowichan and Comox on Vancouver Island, soldier settlers were successful in securing 99 prizes for exhibits shown by them. One man, Mr. S. N. Dimoline, secured 12 firsts and 4 seconds, also being awarded the silver cup for the winner of the most prizes at the fair.

A SEALING SHIP OF THE OLDER TYPE.

HUNTING SEALS AMID THE ICE-FLOES:

A sealing fleet of nine steamers sailed last week from St. John's, Newfoundland, for the ice-fields.

A HUNT

CLEARING A STEAMER CAUGHT IN THE FLOES.

ONE OF NEWFOUNDLAND

A GROUP OF SEALERS. THE MAN IN THE FOREGROUND IS HOLDING

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FLEET SAILS FOR THE NORTH.

I sailing, at the request of the Government, to search for seals in the ice-floes off the coast

HAIR SEAL.

STEEL SEALING VESSELS.

TOWING SEALS TO THE SHIP.

FLIPPERS," WHICH ARE ESTEEMED A DELICACY IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

EMPIRE DAY OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor of "Canada"

DEAR SIR,—As at the present time it may seem especially desirable that the nation and Empire should take some step of publicly showing that it looks for its hope of peace and prosperity to Almighty God, I beg to suggest, as a subject of the Empire, that a religious observance of Empire Day on Tuesday, May 24, would afford such an opportunity, and that if observed as a Day of Thanksgiving and of humble Intercession, it could not fail to bring God's Blessing on itself and work in all parts of the world.—Yours faithfully,

WALTER M. SMITH-DORRIEN.

The Vicarage,
Crediton.
March 12, 1921.

—* *—

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

Canadian and other Oversea visitors should note that on Easter Tuesday the main part of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, will be closed, probably for three years, in consequence of the necessity having arisen for extensive restoration.

The danger is so pressing that the architects would not guarantee that the chapel would stand for another year without the collapse of the roof, a collapse which would entail utter destruction of the fabric, with all its artistic and historical glories.

Though the chapel and its precincts stand within the walls of the Castle, they are an ecclesiastical freehold like any other church property, and consequently public money cannot be spent on them. The Chapter have no funds available for the purpose.

Subscriptions from the Knights of the Order of the Garter, Royal Warrant-holders, and others have brought the Restoration Fund up to £25,000. As it is expected to spend about £2,000 a month, the first year's work is secured. During this year the Dean of Windsor is trying to raise the funds for next year, so that the work can go on without check.

—* *—

IMPERIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The second Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations will be held in Toronto, by invitation of the Minister of Education for Ontario, in August. The conference is held under the auspices of the League of the Empire, and the date of the opening is Wednesday, August 10.

The programme includes important subjects connected with Imperial co-operation in education, the standardising of teachers' certificates, the interchange of teachers, the future training of teachers already certified, the special importance of the study of the geography and history of the Empire, and English literature.

A number of representatives have already been appointed to the conference. This is the first Imperial Education Conference to be held in one of the Oversea Dominions.

Information, both as to the agenda and as to special facilities, may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Offices of the League of the Empire (associated with the Overseas Club), 124, Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

—* *—

FROM VANCOUVER TO LIVERPOOL.

Arrangements are to be made at Vancouver in June for a passenger steamer excursion of 300 Canadian tourists direct from Vancouver, viâ the Panama Canal, to Liverpool, with calls at a number of American ports en route, thus constituting the first direct sailing of a Canadian passenger vessel from Vancouver to Liverpool (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). The party will return to an Atlantic port and proceed by the overland route to Vancouver.

—* *—

According to a Washington telegram, the Canadian Air Board have decided that after April 30 no United States military, naval, or civil aeroplanes will be permitted to fly over Dominion territory until an organisation has been formed in the United States with authority to issue certificates in accordance with the International Air Convention.

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When completed the Veterans' Club will form a home from home for all who have served or are serving in the forces of the Crown, whether in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions overseas.
Contributions should be addressed to:—
THE SECRETARY, Veterans' Association, 47, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, England.

FINDING BILL IN CANADA.

THE stolid cabby, who had so often conveyed the traveller to his little local station with no more conversational effort than a "Good morning" or "Thank you, sir," was evidently labouring under great excitement. His face twitched, and at last, after a great effort, speech came.

"Excuse me, sir, but are you going out to Canada? That's the very place where my brother Bill is."

The man became interested at once, as befitted the occasion, though this was about the tenth time that someone or other had told him of his relationship with that country.

"Oh, yes! I'm going to Ontario; but don't you remember you drove me the last time I went a trip to Canada? Now why didn't you tell me of your brother before?"

"You been out there before, sir? Well, I'm blest! So you know all about the country."

"Well, hardly; it would take one quite a time to know all about such a vast country. But what part is your brother in?"

"Bill! Well, now, let me see, he's in Brentford. Or would it be Brantford, or in Hamilton? Blest if I can remember.

THE GORE, IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

He's such a fellow for moving about. Bill's one of those men who never lets the grass grow under him."

The man's private opinion of this was that Bill seemed hardly the right kind of man for a country which calls for stickers. However, after a few minutes, during which our cabby friend had dived into every possible pocket, he triumphantly pulled out a letter.

"Ah! Thought I had it somewhere; here's a letter, the very last I had from Bill, written in February. (It was then July.) Oh, I see he's at a place called Hamilton. Now do you ever go that way, sir? I'd like fine for you to see Bill. That's his address.

"What's Bill doing? Well, let me see, he's a market-gardener by trade; but he seems to have done a bit of everything since he's been out there. Well, sir, you've got to be off, I can see, but perhaps I'll see you again some time, and you'll look Bill up if you're round his way, and tell him we're all fine, same as ever. Thank you, sir."

The boat-train pulled out, and for the next few days on the voyage any very intimate thoughts of Bill were quite dismissed; but, on arriving at Toronto ten days later, the man recalled the conversation with a smile of amusement.

"Clean forgot to make a note of that fellow's address. Rather good notion that," he mused, "to go round looking for a fellow by the name of Bill Hurst, with no other guide to his work or whereabouts than that he is a 'rover' and in features like his brother."

He discovered that the name of William was pretty common. Business took him to Hamilton after a few days, and while there he made several enquiries. The name of Hurst on a window attracted him, and he enquired inside casually if William was within, but with no success, and at last had to move on without having found any trace of "Bill"; though he heard a good many stories of success and growing fortunes from other men here and there, as well as one or two of failure; for life in Canada is varied, as elsewhere, and all men are not bound to succeed. It depends on their make-up, and never anywhere so much as in Canada. His last visit in Ontario was to London, and by that time the thought of Bill was very remote, when in a most unexpected and surprising manner Bill appeared. It was one evening, and a few days before the traveller's departure. While buying some goods at a large store he took notice of a group of three men who stood near. One face seemed familiar, and yet he could

[illegible] recall how or where. "Bill, Bill's [illegible] will you do it!

"Oh! Hurst! I [illegible]

"Well!" exclaimed [illegible]

name or else I have at last [illegible] upon the boy Bill. He [illegible]

A few minutes' conversation with [illegible] cannot established his identity and [illegible] ness to the cabby brother proclaimed [illegible]

A merry looking fellow, alert and young, he [illegible] roving had not done him any harm.

"Well! so you are William Hurst; and how's [illegible] treating you?"

"Oh, fine! It's a grand country, and no mistake, a [illegible] place to grow in.

"Did you have much trouble in getting work when you arrived, that you move about so often?" queried the traveller.

Bill laughed. "Ah! that sounds like Jack, good old Jack," he said. "You see, I've no one and no home to tie me. Now Jack, being married, is that cautious. I've written him scores of times to come out here before he gets any older, and while his two laddies are growing up. Bless you, they'd help to tie me to one place, and Jack he'd get along fine out here. Think of the farmers that would be glad of a handy man like Jack; and his wife is a good cook and manager. Before he got the foolish notion of going near London, he was groom-gardener on a country estate. He's real clever with horses and soils; the very man to take to farming in a small way here.

"Oh, yes; I *have* done all kinds of things here. You see, a man who comes out here on spec. and wants some special job must be ready to take what comes along; he need never be idle, and if a man can work on the land he can always get into harness right away; no slackness there. I cleaned windows, worked in stables, went on the railway for a time, but it didn't suit me. However, it was all experience; and the job I'm on now is *the* kind. You see, my trade is market-gardening—truck-farming, as they call it here. Well, a good idea struck me when I was round about Hamilton. I found there were plenty of farmers who couldn't be bothered taking their stuff to market, being short of men on the farms and

RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

with plenty to look after at home; so I went round to one or two and offered to sell their stuff on commission or buy it outright at a little below market price, which saves them cartage and time. I did well there—had a stall in the market; but it's up here the thing pays."

"Now I want to get a place of my own, and grow my own stuff. That's where Jack would come in; we'd [illegible] ship, and just *make* the dollars. It's a [illegible] see it as I do; but, mind, I shan't stop round here [illegible] got my mind on the Western Provinces, and mean [illegible] 160 acres and take up mixed farming. That's the thing for me; but I'm only waiting a few more months [illegible] brother will make up his mind to join me."

"Well," said the traveller, when they parted some [illegible] later, "you are certainly getting the right side of Canada. I'll be seeing your brother when I return, and, believe me, I'll give him a true account of you."

"Well, I'm blest!" said the cabby [illegible] been over, and you've seen our [illegible]

is he? Well, well; you see, it's like this, letters are all right, but you never know how much to take off for appearances. Now there's many a chap who'd sooner die than say things were hard, or rough, and Bill's one of that kind."

"Don't you make any mistake at all," said the traveller. "Your brother has got into a country where everything is a reality, and the man with grit is going to win. If you would sooner take a stranger's word for your assurance than his letters, you'd be a very queer fellow. My advice to you is to pack up and join Bill as soon as possible, and take your wife with you."

"Well, I'm wonderfully obliged to you for seeing Bill. I've always had a kind of hankering to go out, too. But when one's married it does not do to take too big a jump."

* * *

To-day there is a vacant space on the local cab rank, but away in Saskatchewan two brothers think gratefully of the traveller, and wish him well.

E. G. RAMSEY.

—* *—

FARM LAND VALUES.

The average values of farm land in Canada were higher in 1920 than in 1919, as also were farm wages, but values of farm live stock and of wool showed a considerable decrease, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual report.

The average value of occupied farm land in Canada, including both improved and unimproved land, together with all classes of farm buildings, was $48 per acre, as compared with $46 in 1919, $41 in 1918, $38 in 1917, $36 in 1916, $35 in 1915. British Columbia led the Provinces, owing to the special value of land there for fruit growing, the average value being $175. In other Provinces, average values were:—Ontario and Quebec, $70; Prince Edward Island, $49; Nova Scotia, $43; Manitoba, $39; New Brunswick, $33; Saskatchewan and Alberta, $32.

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BANKS AND ONTARIO FARMERS.

Mr. C. A. Bogert, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, addressing the Agricultural Committee of the Ontario House of Commons, said that there was no place in the world better served by its banks than Ontario. Short term loans could be secured from the banks by farmers with little difficulty and at advantageous rates. Reports that the banks discriminated against farmers in favour of urban interests were entirely unfounded.

Mr. Bogert said he did not want to comment upon the statement that not $1 had been lost under the Manitoba system of rural credits, but he pointed out that several hundred thousand dollars of loans were still outstanding. Chartered banks, he said, had lost huge sums by loans to farmers. In Ontario banking conditions were more favourable to farmers than in Manitoba.

Several members of the committee (states the *Montreal Gazette*) voiced opinions that the existing branch banks were supplying all the credit facilities required by farmers. The trouble was that farmers did not make full use of these facilities.

—* *—

V.C. PENSIONS INCREASED.

It is officially announced that an officer who has been awarded the Victoria Cross and who is unable to earn a livelihood through age or infirmity, occasioned by causes beyond his own control, may, at the discretion of the Army Council, be granted an annuity, provided that the total amount of the annuity thus granted, together with any other pension or annuity received from public funds, shall not exceed £75 per annum.

* * *

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY.

The Admiralty have invited active service ratings of the Royal Navy to volunteer for vacancies in the Royal Canadian Navy for an electrical artificer, a torpedo gunner's mate, and a stoker petty officer. Ratings selected are to serve for two years in the Royal Canadian Navy, and preference is to be given to applicants who are within two years of completing pension.

—* *—

OFFICERS' ASSOCIATIONS AMALGAMATE.

The Ranker Officers' Association, of which Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson is the patron, is now affiliated to the Officers' Association. The membership of both bodies will synchronize the works of the R.O.A., being extended for the assistance of all ranker officers in regard to pensions, gratuities, and appeals.

Owing to disability, contracted on service, Lieut. A. Harrold, late R.N., has resigned the position of secretary, R.O.A., and he has been succeeded by Captain F. D. Bone, of 32, Doughty Street, London, W.C.1, to whom all applications for membership should be addressed.

CANADIAN AUTHORS' ASSOCIATION.

A two-day convention of over 100 Canadian authors held at Montreal has resulted in the formation of a Canadian Authors' Association, with nine branches in Canada, and one for Canadian authors in the United States, and also for French-Canadian citizens. The officers of the Association are:—

President, John Murray Gibbon, Montreal; vice-president, Stephen Leacock, Montreal; Pelham Edgar, Toronto; Robert Stead, Ottawa; H. A. Cody, St. John's; Archibald MacMechan, Halifax; Nellie MacLung, Edmonton; Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, Vancouver; W. T. Allison, Winnipeg; Hon. Thomas Chapais, Quebec; Basil King, Boston; and the secretary, Bernard K. Sandwell, editor of the *Canadian Bookman*, published in Montreal. The council of forty authors nominated at the convention included: Bliss Carman, Arthur Stringer, Frank L. Packard, "Ralph Connor," Robert Service, Duncan Campbell Scott, Agnes C. Laut, Theodore Roberts, Marjorie Pickthall, Madge Macbeth, "Janey Canuck," and "L. M. Montgomery."

The constitution (says the *Daily Telegraph's* Montreal correspondent) permits the formation of a British branch if Canadian authors resident in England desire such a branch.

A committee has been chosen to protect the interests of Canadian authors in the Copyright Bill now before the Canadian Parliament.

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BIG GAME HUNTING IN THE YUKON.

Among the big game hunters who visited the Yukon territory this past fall were Mr. Robert S. Mebane, his wife and son, of Great Falls, South Carolina. The party was in charge Billy Armstrong, guide and outfitter, Kluane, and remained out seventy-one days. They hunted around Koldern Creek and Lake Creek in the White River Region, and came in with a record number of splendid trophies. The total bag was five moose, eleven caribou, six sheep and five bear. The party did not go after goat, which, however, were plentiful. One of the moose had a 63½-inch spread, with one palm 17 inches broad and the other 19 inches with five points on the front prong. No wolves or signs of them were seen, nor did any accident or untoward happening mar the success and pleasure of the trip.

Mr. Mebane, who has hunted in many parts of the world, says it was the finest trip he had ever taken, the scenic grandeur making a particular impression upon him.

With the season now opening on August 1 hunters are given ample time to secure their limit of game and return to civilisation before the bad weather sets in. The non-resident big game hunting licence fee is $100, which permits the shooting of two moose, six deer, six caribou, two mountain sheep and two mountain goat (males only), with no limit on bear.

Sportsmen should arrange to be in White Horse by July 15 so as to reach the hunting grounds for the opening date. Further information may be obtained from the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

—* *—

NEW GAME LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC.

Provision is made in a Bill passed by the Provincial Legislature of Quebec that any game killed in contravention of the game laws shall be seized by any game warden and confiscated. The shipment by one person of more than one moose, two deer or two caribou will be *prima facie* proof that he has himself hunted and killed the game so shipped and the burden of proof will be on him to show there has been no infringement of the law.

The trapping of any beaver or otter between April 1 and December 15, and any mink, marten, fisher, racoon, or skunk, or other fur-bearing animal between April 1 and November 1 is forbidden. It will be permitted to hunt muskrat between November 1 and June 1 of the following year north of the 50th parallel of latitude, otherwise the close season will be from May 1 to March 15 of the following year.

The use of automatic repeating rifles is forbidden, as also is the keeping of rifles in lumber camps without a licence.

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CANADIAN LIVE STOCK.

The average value per head for horses in Canada in 1920 was $106, as against $119 in 1919; cattle, $59, against $70 in 1919; sheep, $10, as against $15 in 1919; swine, $23, as against $25. The approximate values of farm live stock in 1920, with 1919 values in brackets, was:—Horses, $361,328,000 ($433,070,000); cattle, $561,500,000 ($708,821,000); sheep, $37,263,000 ($50,402,000); swine, $81,155,000 ($102,309,000). The total value of these descriptions of live stock for 1920 (states the annual report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics) amounted to $1,041,246,000, as compared with $1,296,602,000. The total value of farm poultry in 1920 was $37,016,000.

* *

The Canadian publishers of "Dennison Grant," by Robert J. C. Stead, reviewed in *Canada* of March 7, are the Musson Book Co., Ltd., Toronto.

ONTARIO'S MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Hon. Manning Doherty Speaks of His Work While in England

THE HON. MANNING W. DOHERTY, Minister of Agriculture and Colonisation in the Ontario Cabinet, who has been in London for a fortnight, returns to Canada to-day. In conversation with a representative of *Canada* at the Ontario Government Offices, 163, Strand, on Tuesday, Mr. Doherty said that, apart from his special mission with a view to giving official information as to the condition of Canadian herds and the elaborate precautions taken to prevent cattle disease, he had been occupied with matters relating to the satisfactory settlement of the organised parties of emigrants who were leaving for his Province, and to arrange for more systematic co-operation between fruit growers in Ontario and wholesale importers and distributors in Britain.

As regards the former, Mr. Doherty said that he was satisfied the Province was obtaining a fine class of settler, with every prospect of individual success, and the number of applications they were receiving indicated that there would be a large number of such persons going out this spring and summer; though only in special cases are grants made towards the passage money, and then only to experienced farm workers and domestic helps.

"As to fruit distribution," said Mr. Doherty, "I have had interviews with directors of the Co-operative Wholesalers, Ltd., with a view to establishing co-operation between it and the newly-formed Niagara Fruit Growers, Ltd., an organisation through which I expect great results, and which my Government is supporting by paying the salary of its manager, who will be Dr. G. C. Creelman, the former President of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, and lately our Agent-General in London. It is needless to speak of Dr. Creelman's abilities and suitability for such a position, and I hope his health will permit him to leave London to assume his new duties at an early date. The appointment of his successor as Agent-General will not be settled until after my return to Toronto; pending his arrival, Mr. S. E. Percival, the Assistant Agent-General, will be in charge of our headquarters in Britain, at 163, Strand.

"I am taking out with me some samples of South African peaches now on sale at Covent Garden, so that our growers may know more of the method of packing and shipment, and I expect the Niagara Association of Fruit Growers will arrange to make some large experimental shipments of Ontario peaches this fall, in the handling and distribution of which our office here will assist. It is not yet sufficiently realised what an enormous crop of fine peaches Ontario grows every year in the open air."

In further allusion to the new Niagara Fruit Growers' Association, Ltd., Mr. Doherty said: "It will be the largest association of its kind in the Dominion, and [illegible] assisting by paying the salary of its ma[illegible] will do work of great service to our Province. I want it clear understood that we are not in any way controlling the organisation, or its methods. As a Government we do not believe in interference with the ordinary flow of business channels, though there are ways in which we can [illegible] ward its work, which will include further steps towards [illegible] testing the grading of all fruits shipped."

In reply to questions as to his work in connection with the removal of the cattle embargo, Mr. Doherty said, "I am well satisfied with my mission, which was to place before the public here the actual facts in regard to our herds. I have been everywhere received with the greatest courtesy, and those who are opposed to the removal of the embargo have been foremost in desiring to have from me all the official data available. The idea that danger from disease is a reasonable ground for the continued enforcement of the embargo has, I think, been finally dispelled, and Canada's credit in this respect fully restored. My meeting with that ancient body, the Meat Sellers' Association, at Smithfield Market, was a most interesting experience, and altogether my visit has been most helpful and instructive to me.

"I go back with a still stronger belief in the vital necessity, during the next few years, of all of us doing everything possible—we overseas, you here—to develop trade within the Empire, exports as well as imports. It will not be long, I believe, before we shall be faced with a still stronger foreign competition from trade adversaries than we had to contend with formerly. Let us use well the breathing time at our disposal."

Mr. Doherty only left Canada four weeks ago, and, in regard to conditions then, he said, "There has been a great change since the New Year opened: pessimism as to post-war readjustment and the immediate outlook has broken down; confidence in our future is rapidly being restored: and there is every prospect for Canada as a whole, and my own native Province in particular, going ahead in every sphere of development during the current year."

Further reference to Dr. Creelman's appointment is made on page 340

SOME OF THE 500 IMPERIAL EX-SERVICE MEN WHO LEFT LIVERPOOL FOR ONTARIO LAST WEEK BY THE C.P.O.S. *EMPRESS OF FRANCE*.

—* *—

The following contributions to the Westminster Abbey Fund are acknowledged:—"Allies" Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, North Saanichton, B.C., £3 3s.; Burnaby Municipal Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, B.C., £2 4s. 1½d.

THE FERTILE VALLEYS OF CENTRAL B.C.

By F. C. Nunnick, B.S.A., Agricultural Specialist, Commission of Conservation.

To anyone who has not seen the Nechako and Bulkley Valleys of Central British Columbia, their broad stretches of splendid land suitable for agricultural purposes come somewhat as a surprise. During July of last year the writer had the privilege and pleasure of making a personal visit to a number of

EAST END OF BURNS LAKE, BULKLEY VALLEY, B.C.
On the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

these areas which are traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (now incorporated with the Canadian National Railways system). Among the areas visited were those contiguous to Prince George, Vanderhoof, Telkwa, Smithers and Terrace, which is in the Skeena Valley.

These valleys widen out in places for many miles and form large tracts of excellent farm land, capable of supporting thousands of settlers with their families. Much of this land is still to be had at reasonable prices and is within easy reach of the railway. The land is for the greater part only lightly timbered or covered by small scrub, and is easily cleared. Many fields of grain were seen that had been put in only this year upon which any harvesting machinery could be run with ease, the fields being free from stumps and of an even surface.

There are various types of soil found. The Nechako and Bulkley Valleys are admirably suited for dairying, live stock and general mixed farming, while at Terrace we found a sharp soil splendidly adapted to fruit and truck farming.

Wild vetches and wild peas grow abundantly everywhere, and make splendid feed for live stock, the cattle seen being fat and sleek from feeding on the natural pasturage found. Timothy and alsike clover were seen growing wonderfully well, and as the heads were found to contain splendidly formed seed there is no reason why a number of seed producing centres should not be developed in this district at an early date. Red clover, sweet clover and alfalfa were also seen growing. Sunflowers for silage were seen doing well near Vanderhoof. Splendid crops of oats, barley, rye, and wheat were seen. While the valleys here are best suited to mixed farming, the splendid fields of wheat seem to demonstrate that it can certainly be grown in sufficient quantities for home use.

A well-equipped creamery at Vanderhoof was turning out 1,000 lb. of butter per week, which found ready sale at top prices. The cream was being graded and paid for according to grade, which certainly encourages the farmers to give the cream better care, and better cream means better butter.

Much of the soil seen around Telkwa and Smithers is almost fool proof, being deep, rich and productive. Splendid crops of grain, turnips, potatoes, garden crops, etc., were inspected. Most of the grain is still free from the worst of our noxious weeds. If care is exercised in selecting seed and in preventing the importation of dirty seed grain, the fields should be kept clean and be capable of producing high-class grain, grasses and clover for seed. Some very good pure-bred stock was seen, but more is needed. Dairying, live stock and mixed farming are the lines for which the Nechako and Bulkley Valleys are especially suited.

The district adjoining Terrace is well adapted to small fruits and truck crops. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries were seen growing to absolute perfection, while trees of apples, pears and cherries are now beginning to bear. Splendid crops of potatoes and other vegetables were seen.

The half is not yet known of what these valleys are capable of producing. The living conditions are favourable, the soil fertile, and the lakes, rivers and mountains combine to make the country beautiful. There is every reason to believe that these will become valleys of homes where those who come will desire to continue to dwell.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A cablegram from the secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., at Montreal, states that the results of the operations for the year ended December 31 last were:—

Gross earnings from railway and lake steamers, $216,641,349; working expenses, including all taxes, $183,488,305: net earnings from railway and lake steamers, $33,153,044, which, after deducting fixed charges, $10,775,409, leaves a surplus of $22,377,635. Deduct contribution to pension fund, $500,000, there is left net revenue from earnings of railway and lake steamers, available for dividends, $21,877,635. After payment of all dividends declared for the year, the surplus from earnings of railway and lake steamers is $450,359. The special income for the year, after making allowances for contingent reserves, is $10,966,448.

The fortieth annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors to take the places of retiring directors, and for the transaction of business generally, will be held on Wednesday, May 4, at the principal office of the company, at Montreal, at noon. The meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed advisable, of authorising the issue, if statutory authority therefor shall be obtained, of bonds, debentures or other securities collateral to, or in lieu of, any Consolidated Debenture Stock which the company is, or may be hereafter, authorised to issue, and to the same amount.

CUTTING OATS NEAR SMITHERS, IN THE BULKLEY VALLEY.

MANUSCRIPTS. — Mr. Francis Griffiths, Publisher, 34, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C., is open to consider manuscripts on technical, scientific, and general subjects, for publication in book or pamphlet form. Immediate attention will be given, and terms quoted on receipt of MS.

C.P.R.'S MECHANICAL MAP

The large mechanical map at the C.P.R. exhibit at the British Industries Fair at Glasgow attracted much attention, and Mr. E. R. Bruce, Director of Exhibits, C.P.R., was all day long asked questions by those interested.

The map was 20 ft. long by 8 ft. high, and showed the entire resources of the Dominion of Canada. A visitor would ask: "Show me the railways of the Dominion," and the pressing of a button would throw out hundreds of tiny little lights. "Now the C.P.R. system only," and the National lights faded out. "Now the chief towns"; away went the railway, and out stood the towns in illuminated letters. Similarly, gold or silver, steel or copper, pulp and paper, and practically any of Canada's natural resources could be shown.

In view of the visit of the Prince of Wales on the 8th, a special illuminated addition had been made to the map showing the location of His Royal Highness's ranch in Alberta. So enormous were the crowds which assembled to meet the Prince that he could only make a hasty survey of the Exhibition, but when passing the C.P.R. stand his attention was for a moment riveted on the moving model showing Quebec Harbour by day and night, and he exclaimed: "Why, there's the Chateau Frontenac!"

The Canadian films shown in the hall attached to the exhibition were much appreciated, and the cinema was crowded daily.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

According to an official statement issued by the Canada Steamship Lines: "No action was taken in respect to dividend on ordinary shares and, while the earnings of the year had been excellent, the directors, pursuing a conservative policy, have decided to conserve the resources of the company and to await developments on certain financial proposals now under consideration to capitalise the greatly increased assets of the company. These, when consummated, will in the opinion of the directors be greatly to the interest of the company."

A statement by Mr. J. W. Norcross, president of the company, is given on page 357.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The preliminary estimate of the Department of Mines of Canada of the value of the mineral production of the Dominion during 1920 is $217,750,000, as compared with $176,686,000 for 1919.

Ontario led the other Provinces with a total production worth about $78,750,000, British Columbia being second with $38,044,000.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S STAND AT THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR AT GLASGOW.

GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine will during the summer have a service from Montreal to India.

The new Canadian trade service to New Zealand and Australia, from St. John in winter and Montreal in summer, was inaugurated on February 17 with the departure from St. John of the C.G.M.M. s.s. *Canadian Importer*. She proceeds *via* the Canal to Wellington and Auckland in New Zealand and Melbourne and Sydney in Australia. The arrival of the *Canadian Importer* at Sydney, whence she sailed last October with a cargo of Australian wheat for Mediterranean ports, will complete the first round-the-world trip made by a C.G.M.M. vessel. The *Canadian Planter* followed on March 4.

The second sailing of the new passenger and freight service to the British West Indies took place on March 2 with the departure from Halifax of the new 5,100-ton steamer *Canadian Forester*. As in the case of the previous sailing—that of the *Canadian Fisher* on January 25—she sailed with full passenger accommodation as well as a large freight cargo.

All the steamers of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine will be registered at Montreal, irrespective of where they were built.

German paper manufacturers are making a bid for the United States newsprint market and are underselling Canadian mills by from 2½ to 4 cents per lb.

The total value of the products of the mines and quarries of Quebec in 1920 reached the record figure of $28,223,141. This is nearly 7½ millions more than the previous highest figure.

British Columbia's forest products for 1920 were valued at $92,628,807, compared with half that amount in 1918, and $70,285,095 in 1919. Pulp and paper increased in value from $12,000,000 to $21,000,000 during the year.

During the ten months ended January 31 last, Canadian exports of pulpwood, woodpulp and paper reached a total value amounting to $158,975,000, as compared with approximately $91,000,000 for the corresponding ten months of the previous year.

Shawinigan Water & Power Company.—A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on Common stock for quarter ending March 31, payable April 11.

Winnipeg Electric Railway.—The report for 1920 shows an increase in net income of $498,720, in spite of a heavy increase in wages and other operating expenses. After deducting all fixed charges and providing $201,050 for depreciation, there is a net profit of $595,525, which, it is pointed out, is substantially the best showing of any year since 1914. The surplus carried forward amounts to $1,845,501, which compares with $1,314,420 brought in from 1919. Increased rates and fares authorised assisted in offsetting the increased operating expenses which had resulted from the rising costs of material and labour.

BRITISH PERIODICALS

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Connoisseur."

The March *Connoisseur* opens with an appreciation, by the editor of the work of Thomas Girtin, as exemplified by the recent exhibition of his drawings at the Fitzwilliam Museum, showing the development of his genius till he became "the greatest and most original master of his medium that the English water-colour school had yet produced." The article is finely illustrated with full page and other reproductions of the artist's work, some in colour. Herbert Cescinsky continues his description of the Hon. Sir John H. Ward's collection of furniture, and Eugenie Gibson contributes another article on Mr. Percival D. Griffith's collection of old English needlework, showing the fine work which became possible after the introduction into England (by a native of India) of the steel needle. There are also contributions on "The Valencia Altar-piece from the Priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem," in which Cyril Bruyn Andrews discusses its probable authorship and date; on "Turkoman Rugs," by Major Hartley Clark, with a full page plate showing the fine work and wonderful colouring of a Bokhara and a Sarik Turkoman prayer rug; and on "Old Pewter or Britannia Metal?" by H. Herschel Cotterell, giving hints to collectors as to how to distinguish old pewter. The number is beautifully and profusely illustrated throughout, and the Current Art Notes and other usual features are as interesting and informative as ever.

"Cornhill."

The *Cornhill* well maintains its high reputation for first-class reading matter in abundant variety. Bennet Copplestone's "Salt Blood of Old England" is completed with a survey of "The Sovereignty of the English Sea," and there is a further instalment of Capt. W. L. Blennerhassett's Russian serial, "The Provocateur." Maurice Hewlett has a literary article on the "derivations" of Clare, the peasant poet. "The Toynbee Halls of America" is part of the fruit of Mrs. S. A. Barnett's visit last summer to the other side of the Atlantic, her stay in Canada being incidentally referred to as "a short thrillingly interesting visit." Natural history is represented by "Crow Nature," an article by Douglas Gordon. Professor Ernest Weekley writes racily on "National Sports and National Metaphor," and H. T. Sheringham on "The Angler and His Books." In "Science or Superstition" Judge Bodkin presents "the other side" to the views taken by Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Conan Doyle.

"Strand."

"The Evidence for Fairies," contributed by Sir A. Conan Doyle to this month's *Strand*, will arouse widespread interest. It includes stories of actual eye-witnesses and extracts from books on the subject, and is accompanied by two fairy photographs. More amazing, however, than tales of fairyland are the achievements of science, as demonstrated by Harry Harper in "Coming Wonders of the Air," a striking article describing wonders which will soon be realised, and others possible of accomplishment, the most astounding, perhaps, being pilotless cargo-planes flying on electrified airways. "What can one say of such marvels," says Mr. Harper, "save that the ceaseless ingenuity of man's brain, coupled with the wonders he now controls in scientific instruments and machinery, may lead us into a world in which we annihilate the old restrictions of time and distance, and live a life of such activity and interest that looking back, we shall hardly seem to have lived at all to-day?" Dr. Ethel Smyth writes on "Two Glimpses of Queen Victoria," giving a vivid picture of the etiquette and ceremonial of the Victorian Court; and Mark Hambourg on "The 'Moonlight Sonata' and How to Play It"; while the fiction is, as usual, excellent and varied.

Canada imported last year agricultural implements valued at $25,250,000.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 400 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal cities in America; while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000. Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH. London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, General Manager; GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary. T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943, 77; 4 p.c., 1938, 82½; 4 p.c., 1922, 104; 4½ p.c., 1924, 110¼.

British Columbia.—3 p.c. Ins., 1941, 58½.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74⅛; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 64⅜; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, Reg. 69⅜; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 64¼; 4 p.c. Stock, 71⅜; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 92⅞.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 77; 4 p.c., 1949, 74⅜.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1935, Reg., 82½; 4 p.c., 1936, Reg., 73; 3½ p.c., 1950, Reg., 60; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 62¼; 3 p.c., 1947, 56¾.

Ontario.—4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 80½.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 62⅜; 4½ p.c. Reg., 76⅜; 4 p.c., 1928, 84⅜.

Saskatchewan.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 82½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 79½; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 88½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 82½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 104; 1923-53, 88½; 1953, 78.

Lethbridge. 4½ p.c., 1942-3, 75.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 50½; 4 p.c., 1932, 78½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 74½.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1931-62, 59⅜.

N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 57½.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 77½.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1922-8, 90⅜; 3½ p.c., 1929, 79; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 67⅜; 4½ p.c., 1948, 74½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 63; 4½ p.c., 1953, 66.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 61; 4 p.c., 1962, 63; 4½ p.c., 1962, 66⅜.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 81; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 81½.

Railways.

Algoma Cent. Termls.—Stamped, 20

Atlantic & N. West.—5 p.c., 1937, 81.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—7⅛

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 68½

Can. Northern.—Pac. 4 p.c., 72; 4½ p.c., 1950, 80¼; 4 p.c., 88½; 4 p.c. Debs., 56½; 5 p.c. Debs., 1953, 53; 4 p.c. Debs., 1930, 92; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 66½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 62; 4 p.c., 1934, 83; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 32⅜; 4 p.c. Man., 83; 5 p.c. Land, 93½; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 99⅜; Western, 4½ p.c., 1942, 80.

Can. Pacific, 141¼; 4 p.c. Non. Cum Pref., 60⅜; 4 p.c., Perp. Debs., 66⅜; Spec Inv. Fund, 6 p.c. 10 year Notes, 119

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 67½.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 64½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch 4 p.c., 83¼; Alta., 84; 3 p.c., 1962, 61½; 4 p.c. Bds., 1955 A., 67½; 4 p.c. Bds., 1955 B, 67⅜; Lake Superior. 69¼; 4 p.c. Debs., 43½.

Grand Trunk.—86/3; 4 p.c. Guar., 60; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 43⅜; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 30½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 12; Borrd. Cap., 5 p.c., 75½; Perp., 4 p.c., 61⅜; Gt. West. Borrd., 75⅜; Northern of Can., 4 p.c. Debs., 62; 3rd Pref., 6 p.c., 88; 6 p.c. 3-year Notes, Queb., 1921, 101; Western 4 p.c., 63½.

New Brunswick.—Perp., 4 p.c., 62⅜.

Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c., 90; 5 p.c. Perm., 76½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 83.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 64.

Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 55.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo Newfoundland.—Debs., 84¼; 2nd Mort. Debs. (Reg.), 105.

Bank of Montreal.—(Lond .Reg.), 46¼

Can. Land & Irrigation, 2/-; Debs., 27⅜.

Calgary & Edmonton.—7/9.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—41½.

Canada Co.—19/6.

Can. N. West Land.—34½.

Hudson's Bay.—6; 5 p.c. Pref., 78/9.

Land Corp. of Can.—8/4½.

Royal Bk. of Can.—44.

San Antonio Land.—18½.

Trust & Loan of Can.—13/-.

Union Bk. of Can.—34½.

Western Can. Land.—Deb., 31.

Electric Power and Traction

Brazil Traction.—36¼; Pref., 78.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 52; 5 p.c. Perp. Pref., 54½.

Bell Telephone of Can.—Bds., 101.

Calgary Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 70

Can. Gen. Electric.—Com., 126; 7 p.c. Pref., 108⅜.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 96½.

Cities Service. Com., 280

Elect. Dev. of Ont.—5 p.c. Bds., 102⅜

Kaministiquia. — Cap., 95⅜; Fractional Certs., 90

Montreal Water & Power. Prior Lien., 82½

Montreal L. H. & Power. Debs., 90¼

Montreal Trms. 5 p.c., G. Bds., 103.

Shawinigan.—Cap., 118½; Bds., 112⅜; S.F.G Bds., 105⅜.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 74.

West Kootenay.—6 p.c. G. Bds., 94½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—Fund Scrip. Certs., 50.

Can. Collieries.—Bds., 18½; Dep. Rpts., 17½.

Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c. Bds., 93⅜.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 80¼.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 74½.

Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 71.

Nova Scotia Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 75½.

Steel Co. of Can.—6 p.c. Bds., 100.

West Can. Coll.—6 p.c. Debs., 93⅛.

Mines.

Kirkland Lake.—13/4½.

Ming. Corp. of Can.—4/-.

Mond Nickel.—22/6; 7 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 14/6; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 91½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—81½; Pref., 98½.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 6/6; Pref., 7/9.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—30/-.

B.C. Breweries. 6 p.c. Bds., 79½; 1918. Ord., 26/-.

Can. Cements.—Ord., 63½; 6 p.c. Bds., 102½.

Can. Mineral Rubber.—5 p.c. Trust Stock. 60¼.

Can. Car & Foundry.—Pref., 75½; 6 p.c. Bds., 96½.

Can. Cottons.—5 p.c. Bds., 84.

Can. Steamship.—Debs., 71; Com., 34½; Voting, 32½.

Can. Western Lumber.—Debs., 57½; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 10½; Com., 1/1½.

Can. Western Natural Gas.—Debs., 46.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 64½; Com., 12½.

Col. Western Lumber Yds.—Ptg. Pref., 13/-.

Furness Withy.—22/9; Pref., 6 13-16.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—17/-; Pref., 16/-.

Marconi of Can.—6/6.

Penmans.—Gld. Bds., 98⅜

Spanish River.—6 p.c. S.F.G. Bds., 101¾

There is an article on the Joyce Hostel, Kelowna, B.C., in the March issue of the *Imperial Colonist*.

Mr. F. C. Sutherland, of F. C. Sutherland & Co., Toronto, has left for England in order to be present when the final negotiations for the sale of Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., to an English syndicate are in progress.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Friday, April 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Tues., March 29.	Wed., March 30.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

There has only been a moderate volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, but the tone has been good owing to a reduction to 6 per cent. in the selling rate for Treasury bills, which has encouraged expectations of an impending decline in the Bank Rate and generally easier monetary conditions. After a sharp advance in most departments, however, prices are beginning to hang fire, and there are evidences of irregularity in some direction. The feeling of uncertainty regarding the outcome of Allied action against Germany on the question of reparations is having some adverse effect.

Gilt-edged issues have advanced vigorously, and Home Rails registered a big all-round recovery from recent depressed levels. Dollar securities have been mostly hesitating in sympathy with Wall Street, but among South American Rails Argentine descriptions are mostly higher on brighter dividend forecasts. In the foreign market French loans, after a rally, have turned weaker, and Continental loans as a whole are unsteady, though Russians tend forward on the progress of the revolution against the Bolsheviks. Mines have been checkered, but among South Africans Kaffirs have been recurrently cheerful. Oil shares remained rather professional, and have not maintained a forward tendency, noticeable prior to the week-end. Rubbers remain slow, but there has been a good recovery in Industrials, which have a distinctly better undertone.

Among Canadians, business has been on a fair scale, and general conditions have been fairly cheerful. There has been little quotable change among the gilt-edged issues. The Fours hold at 71 and the 4½ per Cents. at 92. Municipal loans have been steady.

In the Railroad group, Canadian Pacifics have receded to 142 on the company's steps to secure authorisation for borrowing on bonds. Grand Trunk junior stocks have held their ground, but senior issues mark falls of ½ to 1¼.

Hudson's Bays, in the Land group, after a good rally have partially reacted to 5⅞. Excepting Canada Land and Irrigation shares and Debentures, which have been flat on the proposed new Prior Lien issue, dealt with elsewhere, lower-priced Land shares have held steady.

Industrials have ruled irregular with a downward tendency predominating. Dominion Steels hold at 49½, but Canadian Cars have fallen 3 to 29½, and the Pref. has barely held at 77½. Lake Superiors remain at 10. Canada Cements at 64½ have yielded a point; the Pref. has not varied. Canadian General Electric at 122½ are 5 back. Spanish River Pulp Pref. is without movement at 93½, but Shawinigan Water at 115½ is 2 down.

Brazil Tractions show a fractional decline to 36, and Mexican traction senior issues are occasionally 1 to 2 down.

Canadian silver mining shares have not been prominent. There is no quotable change in Mining Corporation of Canada shares, and Kirkland Lakes have been inactive and reactionary after their recent sensational rise.

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OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, March 2

As you will have gathered from my recent letters, February, from a stock market point of view, was a month of reaction, and even a cursory comparison shows that many stocks closed the month at prices substantially lower than they entered it. Probably the feature of the month was the weakness of the prominent stocks of the pulp and paper group, which, influenced by talk of declining business, and later, by rumours, gradually becoming more definite, of fresh financing needed by Abitibi, Brompton, and others, came under heavy and continued selling pressure.

Among other heavy losers during the month Canada Steamships declined 16½, mainly owing first to uncertainty in regard to the dividend, and then to disappointment at the suspension of the quarterly declaration; Canadian Car dropped 10 points, Canada Iron Foundries Pref. 20 points, and Sherwin Williams Common 33 points, the Pref., however, rising during the month. On the other hand, the leading steel stocks were firmer, and though Steel of Canada Common closed the month with a net loss of 3 points, the Pref. showed a gain of 4, and Dom. Steel Common gained 1 and the Pref. 2¼, while Scotia improved 3⅜. Stronger stocks included Can Gen. Electric, Dom. Textile Pref., and Penmans, the buying of which, perhaps, indicates some revival of investment demand for good class industrial stocks, while returning interest in the public utilities was marked by improvements in Montreal Tramways and Winnipeg Electric.

The activity in Abitibi and Brompton continued in the closing days of the month, though both stocks showed a decidedly firmer tendency, as the uncertainty in regard to the fresh financial proposals cleared away. The announcement that Abitibi's new financing had been arranged came as a decided relief to the prevailing uneasiness, and led to an improved demand for the shares. In the last day or two Brompton has been fairly [illegible] special notes from the less [illegible] had reached but some of the other paper stocks, including Spanish River, Wayagamack, and Laurentide, were weaker. Penmans and Can Gen Electric have continued to advance, and Sherwin-Williams Pref., Wabasso Cotton, and Canadian Car were also among the strong securities yesterday, but the publication of an excellent annual report by the Asbestos Corp. was not reflected by any upward movement of its securities. Among the bank stocks Canadian Bank of Commerce registered a gain of 12, and was strong with little or no stock on offer at the improved price.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 36½; Asbestos, 75, Pref. 90; B.C. Fishing, 41½; Brompton, 36¾; Can. Car, 31, Pref. 70; Cement, 60, Pref 91; Can Gen Electric, 109; Steamships, 50, Pref. 67½; Smelters, 18½; Dom Canners, 31; Dom Glass, 56; Dom Steel, 45½; Dom. Textile, 112; Laurentide, [illegible] Lyall, 67; Mont. Power, 83; Nat Breweries, 49; Penmans 103; Quebec Rly., 28½; Riordon, 126½; Shawinigan, 106; Sherwin Williams, Pref. 94; Spanish River, 72, Pref. 84; Steel of Can., Pref. 92; Toronto Rly., 69; Wabasso Cotton, 48; Wayagamack 72; Winnipeg Rly., 44. Among the Bank stocks Commerce is 189; Merchants, 173; Molsons, 180; Montreal, 207½; Nova Scotia, 261; Royal, 200½; Union, 159 xd.

It is announced that the shareholders of the Howard Smith Pulp and Paper Mills have ratified the proposal to issue $7,000,000 7 per cent. 25-year bonds, of which $1,000,000 are to be sold at once, $2,500,000 to be held in escrow, and the remainder to be held in the company's treasury.

At their meeting on February 28 the directors of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. approved the sale of $4,000,000 8 per cent. 10-year bonds to Messrs. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., of Chicago. The question of the Common stock dividend was left over until the middle of this month.

It is understood that the question of new financing of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. will be considered by the directors at a meeting to be held to-morrow, and it is probable that following the meeting some announcement of the amount and terms of the contemplated issue may be made.

Owing to the adverse conditions affecting silver-mining—among which the fall in the price of the metal and the increasing burden of taxation are naturally prominent—18 of the companies operating in the Cobalt district have closed down, and though nine are still running they have curtailed their operations considerably. One result of this is that 1,100 men have been thrown out of work

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Wabasso Cotton.—A quarterly dividend of $1 per share has been declared on the capital stock to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15.

Ames-Holden McCready.—A special general meeting of the shareholders was held on March 10, to authorise an issue of $2,000,000 7 per cent. 10-year second-refunding mortgage bonds. As these notices were only sent out to English shareholders on February 24, it was obviously impossible for the notices to be received in time to be made use of. It is discouraging to British investors in Canadian corporations that they are so frequently disfranchised by the apathy or the carelessness of company officials.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

It is disappointing, though not specially surprising, to learn that the Canada Land and Irrigation Co. is urgently in need of more capital to complete its irrigation programme. From a circular issued by the company it appears that the funds provided by the shareholders when the present company was formed to take over the old Southern Alberta Land Co., the Alberta Land Co., and Canadian Wheatlands, Ltd., have proved insufficient owing to the increase in cost of labour and material. Towards the end of last year, the company's funds being exhausted, a committee was appointed to investigate the position and to make recommendations. To facilitate the carrying out of the committee's recommendations the board of the company was reconstituted last month, and the new board now invite the shareholders and debenture stockholders to subscribe for £300,000 7 per cent. prior lien debenture stock at par. Subject to existing liens in favour of the Canadian Government and the Hudson's Bay Co., the stock will be secured as a first charge upon the company's assets, and will thus rank in front of the 6 per cent. debenture stock. The new stock is to be redeemed in the years 1929-1933 inclusive at 100 per cent. premium. As a result of their investigation the directors anticipate that the company should eventually be able to secure from the sales of its 487,000 acres of land annual surpluses which will aggregate £3,000,000, and it is calculated that this will provide for the repayment of the new prior lien debenture stock and will leave £2,280,000 for the 6 per cent. debenture stockholders and the shareholders. The history of this great but disappointing project is too well known to need repetition now: it has been one of oft-deferred hopes and crises. It seems now again to have come to a crisis in its affairs. It is to be hoped that the new finances will be found, as otherwise it appears that the company will be faced with disaster just when its development seems to have reached a point where actual results are anticipated from all its struggles in the past, and where, if the directors' anticipations are realised, the shareholders seem again to come in view of an eventual recovery of their investment.

* * *

In view of the difficulties under which the Canadian boot and shoe-making industry has been labouring since the autumn of last year, the suspension of its preference dividend payments by the Ames-Holden-McCready Co. last December was not surprising, though it was very disappointing to the shareholders, who, after the long-continued previous suspension of their dividends, had only just regained some degree of confidence that the company was again steady on its financial legs. The continued fall in value of the preferred shares, until they reached a valuation lower than the nominal amount of the arrears of dividends which are owing to shareholders, has seemed to suggest that the company was in greater financial difficulties than could be met by merely the conservation of the money which the payment of dividends would have absorbed. This view is substantiated to some extent by the announcement that a meeting of the shareholders was called for March 10 to authorise the directors to issue $2,000,000 7 per cent. 10-year, second refunding mortgage bonds. These, according to the official notice, are to provide for the exchange, refunding or payment of the company's outstanding second mortgage debentures, and to provide the means of raising further moneys required for business operations. Of the existing second mortgage 5-year 6 per cent. debentures, $500,000 were issued in 1916. The $375,000 now outstanding are repayable August 1, 1921.

* * *

The financial statement of the Laurentide Power Co., Ltd., for the year ending December 31, 1920, shows that after paying expenses of operation, bond interests and exchange, the net profits amounted to $432,235, representing 4.12 per cent. on the outstanding Common stock. Thus the 4 per cent. dividend was fully earned. Dividend payments at this rate absorbed $420,000, and as taxes amounted to $8,718, and $20,000 was allocated to reserve, the surplus brought into the year was depleted by $16,483, and the surplus carried into this year at credit of profit and loss account was reduced to $3,343.

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FARM WAGES.

Average farm wages increased in 1920 over the preceding year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For all Canada the average wages paid were:—Summer help, male, $86 per month, including board, valued at $26 per month; women, $47, including board, valued at $20 per month. In 1919 the averages were $78 for men and $43 for women. For the complete year the average value of wages and board for men was $821 and $492 for women, as compared with $764 for men and $465 for women in 1919. Alberta and Saskatchewan farmers paid the highest 1920 farm wages in Canada.

THE EMIGRATION OF WOMEN.

The Canadian Government Emigration Office is losing a valuable employee in Mrs. Frances K. Yeman, the present regulations of the Dominion Civil Service Commission, requiring extensive residence in Canada, not permitting her permanent appointment.

Mrs. Yeman was selected by the Dominion Emigration Service in March, 1918, to organise in the British Isles a special Women's Department, through which, since that date, over 24,000 soldiers' wives and other women emigrants have been successfully transported to homes or employment in various parts of the Dominion. Mrs. Yeman personally conducted the first and others of the parties, and has received many expressions of gratitude from those who have emigrated.

Previous to her association with the Canadian Emigration Office, Mrs. Yeman had proved a successful organiser in war work, and earlier in responsible positions in connection with Government supervision in health and various women's welfare work. Mrs. Yeman has become so impressed with the great opportunities that exist for the employment of carefully selected women overseas that she is about to establish an office at 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, which will devote itself entirely to facilitating the migration of suitable women to the overseas areas of the Empire.

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A NEW GOLD COAST PAPER.

We have received a copy of the first number of the *Gold Coast Pioneer*, a monthly publication, whose aims are:—"To reflect the life and voice the sentiments of the Colony and its dependencies; and generally to advance the interests of the Gold Coast throughout the world." The price is 6d., and copies may be obtained from W. H. Smith and Son.

The editorial notes are prefixed by a statement in italics "craving the indulgence of readers for any shortcomings incidental to the production of a first number," and intimating that "pursuant to a policy of rigid economy," the staff, which should normally have been eleven, "has been reduced by ten members." We have no doubt but that the editor's invocation of the goodwill and co-operation of all readers will be heartily met.

Among other features there are reports of addresses by Brig.-General Guggisberg and Sir Hugh Clifford; articles on "Our Historic Castles" and "Native Music"; and a page devoted to "Sports and Pastimes," which sound both attractive and original. Canadian trade is dealt with in an article entitled "Gold Coast—Canada Trade," a letter to the editor, and a special interview with the Canadian Trade Commissioner.

Altogether this is a very pleasing publication, on which the editor must be congratulated, and for which he need have made no apologies.

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MAPLE LEAF AND FLEUR-DE-LIS.

Mr. C. W. Rowley, of Winnipeg, has sent to the *Manitoba Free Press* a new suggestion for a Canadian flag. The design is a Union Jack with a maple leaf in natural colours superimposed on the centre of the St. George's Cross, and a gold Fleur-de-lis embossed on the Maple Leaf.

Mr. Rowley, in pointing out the emblematical intention of the design, says: "The maple leaf was purposely left green to show that it was alive, vigorous—and I think of all the suggestions this is the first one to incorporate the lilies of France, recognising our fellow-citizens of French descent. My own view in regard to this grand old flag is that it is a flag for all time, not for a day, and it is the 'same old flag 'neath which our grandsires fought,' and 'we lift our hearts to God in the prayers our grandsires taught.'"

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"OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT TRUST."

Charges were preferred at the Guildhall last week against William George Smith (50), a company director, living at Golder's Green, of obtaining several sums of money by means of false pretences, with intent to defraud.

The alleged frauds were in connection with a company called the Overseas Development Trust, Ltd. Accused represented that he had acquired valuable coal, oil, and timber concessions in Calgary, Canada, and that a profit of £250,000 had accrued in connection with oil wells. According to the statement of the prosecution the company held no such concessions and had never earned a penny.

The case was adjourned.

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Paymaster Cadets J. E. Ellis and F. R. W. Nixon, Royal Canadian Navy, have been respectively appointed to the *Queen Elizabeth* and *Hood*, additional.

A member of the staff of the Imperial Institute will on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons conduct visitors through sections of the Galleries and explain the exhibits.

A petition has been presented to the King by the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, praying for the grant of a supplemental charter.

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Canada Steamship Lines' Prospects.

On the eve of his return to Canada by the *Aquitania*, Mr. J. W. Norcross, the president of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., made an interesting statement with regard to the results of his visit and the prospects of the important undertaking of which he is the head. He said he had been successful in arranging important matters affecting this company whilst in this country, including some valuable shipping contracts, which would prove of far-reaching benefit to the company. Certain financial arrangements are now in process of completion which would still further improve the company's position. British investors interested in this important undertaking will be glad to learn on the authority of Mr. Norcross that the surplus of assets over liabilities now exceeds $50,000,000, and that the company could pay 7 per cent. dividends on the Common stock for the next ten years from this source. Another reassuring statement was that the bulk of the profits is derived from inland traffic, the rates for which are unaffected by the depression in ocean traffic rates, and not of less importance was the statement that the company's earnings for 1920 were over $4,000,000. Mr. Norcross said that the annual report will show that the company is in an unusually strong position, and British stockholders will be glad to learn from the company's president that he is confident that the record success of the past will be maintained in the future. These optimistic views in regard to the Canada Steamship Lines are reassuring in view of the recent slump in the stock following the decision of the board to defer the consideration of the question of the payment of a dividend on the Common stock for the present. It will be remembered that the dividend policy of the directorate a couple of years ago caused a sharp divergence on the board and the resignation of the then president, Mr. James Carruthers, and his colleague, Mr. J. C. Newman, as a protest against the policy of the majority of the directors.

* * *

Ontario and Rural Credits.

The subject of rural credits has come to the fore in Canada owing to the discussion of the question in the Ontario Legislature and its reference to a Special Committee. The Hon. Manning Doherty, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, in the discussion in the Legislature, is reported to have said that "the banking system of Canada was formed primarily to look after the country's industrial and commercial requirements and the Bank Act is not presently designed to look after the demands of the rural populace as promptly as is desirable." In a note on a subject upon which little is known in the Mother Country, our contemporary, the *Toronto Mail and Empire*, points out that "it might be easier, involving less opportunities for taking risk, if the Ontario Legislature, instead of adopting a principle that has received no extended and adequate trial in the Dominion, were to wait the next decennial revision of the Bank Act, when opportunity will be afforded of bringing the Canadian banking system as closely in touch with the needs of the farmer as is compatible with due regard to the security of the community as a whole." Our contemporary, which supports its recommendation by a timely reference to the results attendant upon the adoption of rural credits in Manitoba, whilst conceding that the operations of the farmer should be accorded all reasonable facilities, and that his work should not be handicapped where it is possible to avoid hampering him, asserts that "there will not be as much unanimity in regard to the necessity for the application of new and virtually untried theories as a panacea for the ills that afflict the rural regions."

* * *

Eastern Trust Company's Loan Policy.

In the annual report of the Eastern Trust Co., which was presented to the stockholders at Halifax at the end of last month, Mr. Hector McInnes, the president, pointed out that the policy of the company was to use its funds for investment purposes in the Province in which they originated. He asserted that this was a material factor in assisting those who desired to borrow money on mortgage to secure it at reasonable rates, and in addition this principle sustained the market for the purchase of municipal bonds. In view of the position of the exchange and the fact that "funds from other countries were consequently not likely to come to Canada for investment," Mr. McInnes contended that it was desirable that this policy should be maintained. The president reminded the shareholders in considering the earnings of the company (which were $140,137 as against $126,080 for the preceding year) to remember that trust companies were one of the few types of business organisations whose charges for services had not been increased in recent years, although the cost of operation and taxation had largely increased. The total assets at the end of the year under review were $26,316,173, as compared with $23,271,221 in the preceding period, and it is of interest to note that during the twelve months the sum of $853,201 was distributed to their beneficiaries. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account to be carried forward to the credit of the current year's accounts was $18,019.

* * *

Winding-up the Securities Deposit Scheme.

Slowly the complicated financial mechanism by which the Government dealt with the problem of the foreign exchanges during the war is being taken to pieces, and all being well twelve months hence it should have entirely disappeared. A recent question in the House of Commons elicited from the Chancellor of the Exchequer some very interesting data as to the amount of the foreign securities deposited and the balance still in the hands of the Treasury, affording information as to the magnitude of the operations by which the Government coped with an unparalleled financial situation. Mr. Chamberlain stated in his reply that the nominal amount of the securities originally deposited was £367,607,665 of sterling issues, $658,314,720 of dollar securities, and £21,096,800 of other currencies. Of these to date there have been either sold or released under the deposit scheme £31,090,803 sterling securities, $293,598,367 of the dollar securities, and £14,105,200 of the other currencies, and returned (or under notice of return) £165,381,365 of the first-named class, $211,239,708 of the second, and £6,991,500 of those of other currencies.

* * *

Securities Still in Treasury's Hands.

At the present moment of the huge total originally obtained from the depositors who so readily responded to the call of the Treasury in the hour of the country's need, there remain pledged and abrogated £93,215,034, and free £17,919,863 sterling issues, and pledged and abrogated $96,529,910, and free $46,946,735 dollar securities. It is of interest to note that the free securities consist in the main of blocks of bearer securities, the balance of which is pledged, and that these can only be conveniently released when the whole block can be freed for return. Mr. Chamberlain says that every effort is being made to return these securities as fast as possible, and that further deposits will be available for return shortly, which will reduce the free securities to £6,028,790 and $37,600,710. It will be remembered that under the terms of the deposit scheme the Treasury allowed depositors an amount of ½ per cent. over and above the contractual interest rate on such securities. This concession cost the country in 1919-20 £1,800,000, which will be under £1,500,000 for the current fiscal year, and should be extinguished as a charge on the national expenditure by the end of the new financial year. In all the circumstances in view and the enormous benefits which accrued to the country from the operation of one of the most interesting financial experiments ever initiated for war purposes, the incidental charges can but be regarded as exceedingly moderate.

—* *—

INCOME TAX OF R.C.N. OFFICERS.

The Director of the Naval Service of Canada calls attention to the fact that, by an amendment to the Income War Tax Act, naval pay of persons who served overseas during the war is no longer exempt from income-tax. Each officer of the Royal Canadian Navy serving in a ship of the Royal Navy must forward a return of his income to the Commissioner of Taxation, Ottawa, on or before April 30, in respect of the income received by him during the previous calendar year. The Income Tax Act requires each individual himself to assess, on the return, the amount of tax to which he is liable. When forwarded to the Commissioner the return must be accompanied by not less than 25 per cent. of the amount of the tax as assessed by the individual. The remaining 75 per cent. of the tax must be forwarded in not more than three bi-monthly instalments, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum being charged on the amount of the tax not paid by May 1 in each year.

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BEE-KEEPING IN MANITOBA.

At the opening session of the Manitoba Bee-keepers' Association Convention at Winnipeg, the Hon. George Malcolm, Minister of Agriculture, declared that "honey should be to Manitoba what maple syrup is to Ontario." "We are facing a time," he added, "when little things are going to count on our farms, and bee-keeping ranks as one of the most important things to be taken up in Manitoba."

* *

Sir Robert Borden has informed the League of Nations Council that it is impossible for him to accept the invitation to become a member of the Committee charged to consider the report upon amendments to the Covenant.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

A. T. (Kent).—We have replied by letter, giving the name of a firm.

W. S. (Edinburgh).—Lord Strathcona died on January 21, 1914. Lady Strathcona died on November 12, 1913.

AGRICOLA.—The three principal agricultural colleges in Quebec are: Macdonald College, at St. Anne de Bellevue; Oka Agricultural Institute, at Lake of the Two Mountains; and the School of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.

FLAG.—The situation is that the Union Jack is the national flag of Canada, as of all other parts of his Majesty's Dominions, and may be flown on land by all British subjects. The Red Ensign, with the arms of the Dominion of Canada in the fly, is intended to be used only by Canadian merchant vessels.

C. P. (Liverpool).— We understand that the officials of the municipalities in which the B.C.E. Railway operates are deciding to take the necessary steps to maintain existing conditions, including the increased street railway fares, until the end of June, 1922, and that this will relieve the company from the necessity of placing itself under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Railway Commission.

C. T. R. (Leicester).—Just exactly what the position of the company is at the moment is very difficult to estimate in the absence of a clear official settlement. From the statements which have been made, and to which you allude, the inference seems to be that while the company's earnings have been maintained, and its general position is strong; it is in need of liquid finances for working capital. We should not advise selling your Preference shares just now, as we are inclined to think they are unduly depressed, and it seems probable that with an improvement of conditions next summer they may be a good deal higher than at present.

T. C. (Yarmouth).—A draft treaty for the regulation and protection of the sock-eye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River, Juan de Fuca Strait, and Gulf of Georgia, was prepared by the Canadian-American Fisheries Conference of 1918. It was approved in substance by the two Governments and duly signed at Washington on September 2, 1919. Approval of the treaty was given by the Canadian Parliament, but when it was laid before the U.S. Senate objection was taken to the terms of the article providing for the punishment in either country of persons contravening the treaty stipulations in the other, and it was accordingly withdrawn from the Senate by the President on January 17, 1920, for re-negotiation as to this article.

CITY.—The company's net income from its operations during 1920, after allowing for interest, taxes, and other charges, and allowing $201,050 for depreciation, was $595,525; this compares with $96,805 as a result of 1919 when the same allowance was made for depreciation, so that the improvement as compared with 1919 practically amounted to half a million dollars. On the basis of the capitalisation at the commencement of 1920 net income for that year would represent 6¼ per cent. on the Common stock then outstanding. The dividends on the new Preferred stock will need $210,000, and as there is now $11,000,000 of Common stock outstanding, last year's net income would provide a surplus equal to about 3½ per cent. on the present Common stock. It is probable, however, that not only will the improvement in net income continue, but that economies will be effected as a result of the recent financing, and the suggestion that the company will be in a position to recommence payment of dividends within a reasonable time certainly seems quite justifiable.

GOLD FROM CANADA TO NEW YORK.

It is announced from New York that $6,000,000 in gold bars has been received from Ottawa on account of the maturing of $25,000,000 of 5 per Cent. Canadian bonds.

Another shipment of $3,000,000 is expected. The remaining $16,000,000 of such bonds maturing now will be paid from Canadian Government funds already held here (says Reuter's New York correspondent).

—* *—

CARDIFF AND CANADIAN FRUIT.

Early last year a direct steamship service was established by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., between Canada and Cardiff, and during a recent visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Toronto to the city the question of developing the direct importation of fruit was discussed with the traders and the development agent, with the result that a full cargo of apples shipped at Halifax, N.S., arrived at Cardiff at the end of February.

Cardiff is the economic distributing centre for South Wales—one of the most thickly populated parts of the country—as well as for places further afield. The overseas produce received is distributed through the brokers and wholesalers to all the mining districts of the South Wales valleys, and as far as Birmingham and the Midlands. The method of disposal of cargoes has distinct advantages, as vessels are given a quick discharge, and the whole cargo is disposed of on one day by the brokers, so that uniformity is assured in the condition of the fruit sold. The landing of cargoes at Cardiff direct also possesses the advantage of disposal in a fresh condition.

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Brazilian Traction, Light & Power. — Net earnings for January, 6,217,000 milreis; increase 1,107,000 milreis.

Western Dominion Collieries.—The profit for year to April 30, 1920, after providing £3,407 for depreciation, etc., was £7,861, plus £25,118 brought forward, making £32,979 to be carried forward.

National Trust.—The net profit for 1920, after deducting cost of management, directors' and auditors' fees, contingencies, etc., was £51,950, plus premium on new issue £77,055, and £12,251 brought in, making £141,256. Dividends absorbed £38,061. There was transferred to reserve £82,191. Dominion income war tax was £3,657, and there is carried forward £17,346.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 13.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1921, payable April 2nd, 1921, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of March, 1921.

By Order of the Board.
JAS. R. RITCHIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, February 10th, 1921.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 793. March 19, 1921.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FRUIT GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TWO PARTNERS.—Fruit Growers, with comfortable home and orchards in bearing, on the shores of the celebrated Okanagan Lake, British Columbia, will accept two pupils, who will be taught practical fruit and vegetable growing in all branches. Fruit grown includes apples, pears, prunes, plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, and various small fruits. Vegetables include potatoes, tomatoes, melons, etc. Pupils will join in the necessary work in connection with growing fruit and vegetables under irrigation, and will enjoy excellent opportunities for recreation. Good bathing and fishing, boating excursions, etc., on Lake, deer hunting and small game shooting. Climate dry—yearly rainfall about 12 inches—warm in summer and mild in winter, clothing suitable for country life in North of England suffices. — Terms and further particulars from Box 553, *Canada*, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.
G. P. Vanier.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
R. O. McMurtry.
G. A. Coughlin.
L. H. Ballantyne.
R. C. McMichael, K.C.
W. R. L. Shanks.
F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Sugar Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to :—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy. *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

Overseas Branch Dept. of Trade and Commerce, 1, Regent St., London, S.W.1.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITISH TRADERS.

A prominent Canadian, who was amongst the passengers by the Canadian Pacific liner *Melita*, which left Liverpool for Canada last Saturday, stated that there were abundant opportunities for the British manufacturers to open out in Canada, as British manufactured goods were in great demand. He said that the United States manufacturers were ever on the increase in the Dominion, and the reason appeared to be that British manufacturers were unaware of the wonderful developments that could be made by opening up new factories in the Colonies.

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During February Canadian chartered banks opened 27 new branches. The total number of branches of Canadian chartered banks is now 4,882.

Mr. W. C. Noxon has been appointed managing director of the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co., in succession to Mr. V. B. Wadsworth, resigned.

THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA.

Ex-Service Officers and men of the Imperial Forces desiring to take advantage of Canada's Soldier Settlement Land Scheme will in future make their application on their arrival in Canada to the Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board for the District in which they desire to settle.

Applicants will be required to satisfy the Board as to their general fitness and suitability.

MILITARY QUALIFICATIONS. They should take with them their Discharge Certificate or other documents showing evidence of service.

TRAINING. Settlers will be required to work on a farm in Canada to gain necessary experience before they can be qualified to take a farm of their own; this period shall not be less than one full year for those who have had farming experience in Great Britain, and two years in the case of those who have not so farmed.

FINANCIAL. Ability to bear the financial obligations during his training period, and applicants will be required to pay down 20% on the purchase price on land, stock and equipment purchased through the Board.

For further information relative to Canada apply to Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, 1, Regent Street, LONDON, S.W.1.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Week Ending March 7.

Canadian Northern, $1,292,700; inc., $271,800.

Canadian Pacific, $3,255,000; inc., $11,000.

Grand Trunk, £280,216; inc., £36,547.

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GREEK AND ROUMANIAN LOANS.

It is understood here (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) that the Roumanian Government is asking for a rearrangement of the terms of the $20,000,000 loan from Canada, the second instalment of interest on which, amounting to $1,500,000, is due on April 1.

The Minister of Finance stated in the House of Commons at Ottawa last week that Greece owed $154,000, and Roumania nearly $1,500,000 for interest for loans from the Canadian Government. Roumania had paid nothing since the debt had been contracted. Negotiations were in progress with the view of obtaining a settlement.

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CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

That the result of the company's operations during 1920 was eminently satisfactory is clearly shown by the seventy-fourth annual report which was presented at the general meeting.

In the course of his report, Mr. Herbert C. Cox, the president, points out that policies issued during 1920, including revivals, amounted to £13,052,990, being by far the greatest new business in any year and exceeding 1919 by £3,522,694. The new paid for business, exclusive of dividend additions, totalled £11,971,347, an increase of £3,414,797. Total assurances in force are now £56,849,429, which after deducting death losses, matured endowments, and other terminations, shows an increase of £9,631,429. Total income was £3,349,215, representing premium income new and renewal of £2,107,742 (exclusive of payments for reassurances); considerations for annuities, £88,177; interest income, including profits from sale of securities, £854,414; and income from other sources, £298,880. The outgo in settlement of death claims, matured endowments, dividends to policy-holders, cash values for policies surrendered, and annuities amounted to £1,597,602. Dividends to policy-holders were £508,040.

The assets now total £15,638,822, an increase of £1,388,356. An increase of £616,400 is shown in mortgage investments placed at remunerative rates. The same conservative basis as employed in past years has been used in the valuation of the securities. The assets include £410,958, representing a bank credit to purchase securities. Under the strong basis of valuation adhered to, the policy reserves at December 31 amounted to £13,081,796, an increase of £1,150,370 as compared with 1919. After allotting £565,997 to those entitled to share in dividends in 1920, the surplus amounted to £1,313,853, including dividends to policy-holders payable during 1921. In view of the heavy payments to policy-holders in settlement of deferred and quinquennial dividends falling due in the past year this surplus is eminently satisfactory. In addition, contingent reserve of £102,740 has been maintained. Net surplus earned in 1920 was £444,388, which exceeds the net surplus earned in any previous year. Mortality experience was exceedingly favourable.

The vacancy on the Board caused by the death of Mr. Alexander Bruce, K.C., has been filled by the election of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas White, K.C.M.G., to the Board.

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The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne has joined the Board of the Bankers' Trust Co.

Special attention is devoted in the current quarterly, *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* (just published, but dated July-September, 1920!) to the subject of paper-making. The result is given of further investigations of materials suggested for the manufacture of paper in Egypt, South Africa, Fiji, New Zealand and Brazil, while the utilisation of bamboo for paper-making is dealt with at considerable length.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.— 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Ami, H. M., Ottawa—Bailey's Hotel, S. Kensington.
Anderson, W. H. P., Guelph—33, Henrietta Street, W.C.2.

B

Bennett, E. G. Sterndale, Medicine Hat—3, Priory Road, Bedford Park.
Bishop, Geo. B., and Miss Dora, Montreal—Regent Place Hotel.
Buckley, F. L., Vancouver—Savoy Hotel.
Bunbury, W. B., and Mrs., Vancouver—43, Belgrave Road.

G

Gagné, Horace J., K.C., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

H

Hodge, T. G., and Mrs., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

J

Johnston, H. S., Lindsay, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.

L

Lambert, Alfred, Montreal—Grand Hotel.
Latter, H. H., Montreal—"Claremont," Sutton, Surrey.

Mac.-Mc.

Maconachie, C., Victoria.—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.
McAllister, J. E., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
McCully, F. A., Moncton.—Ivanhoe Hotel.
McLeod, Wm. McKenzie, Sydney, N.S.—Haxell's Hotel.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

(For Ladies and Gentlemen).

April 11. ITALY. Holiday Tour to Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, etc. 24 days..... 69 gns.
April 26. SPAIN and TANGIER. Seville, Granada, Madrid, Algeciras, etc. 5 weeks..... 125 gns.
June 2. LAKES—Italian and Swiss. 21 days..... 49 gns.
Organised by **MISS BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,**
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

M

Maguire, W. J., Quebec—Imperial Hotel.
Martin, J. W., and Mrs., Quebec—Imperial Hotel.
Massey, Lt.-Col. Fred, Montreal — Ritz Hotel.
Melvin, Mrs. Hugh, Calgary — Stanhope Hotel, Stanhope Gardens.
Mullin, Mrs. R. J., Montreal—Ritz Hotel.

N

Nesbitt, D., Brighton, Ont.—21, Murray Road, Northwood.

P

Pratt, Harold V., Vancouver — Regent Palace Hotel.

R

Roch, Julien, Quebec—Care of Agent-General for Quebec.

S

Soars, H. M. N., and Mrs., Edmonton—"Nutlands," 29, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.
Smith, Ernest J., Brockville, Ont.—5, Duke Street, Pooley Street.

U

Urquhart, H. C., Vancouver—Gwalia Hotel.

W

Wiswell, Douglas M., Halifax — Christchurch College, Oxford.
Wyld, C. Verner, Vancouver—42, Eardley Crescent, Earl's Court.

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COMEDY THEATRE.

Mr. Norman McKinnel is making his first venture in actor-managership with "The Ninth Earl"—a sombre play which, however, affords much scope for Mr. McKinnel's talent in strong parts as the convict Earl.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS,

4 & 6, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W.1 (opposite St. James' Theatre).

WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.

Mr. Gerald du Maurier is delighting his audiences in his rôle of an attractive Frenchman—sportsman and explorer—in "The Prude's Fall." The Prude, whose conversion he accomplishes, is admirably played by Miss Emily Brooke—Miss Emily Braithwaite providing the necessity for the lesson.

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Algoma Central & Hudson Bay.—January earnings, $138,561, against $147,307.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway.—Semi-annual dividends of 3½ per cent. on preferred and common stocks, payable April 15 to holders of record March 22, have been declared.

Land Corporation of Canada.—The profit and loss account for 1920 shows a profit of £4,486. Adding £3,834 brought forward and deducting £4,347 written off in respect of a holding of 21,359 shares acquired some years ago in North Coast Land Company, now in liquidation, £3,974 is left to credit of profit and loss account, which it is proposed to carry forward.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
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The total amount of the collections of income tax in Canada to date is $62,687,000.

The ordinary revenue of Canada for the eleven months ended February 28 amounted approximately to $419,000,000, as compared with $327,500,000 for the corresponding period of 1919-20.

Sir Henry L. Drayton, Minister of Finance, announced in the House of Commons at Ottawa that the Dominion Government had not thought of increasing import duties by 30 per cent. as reported in the United States.

AMERICAN PLATELESS
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Highly Recommended by the Profession.
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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, March 19.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, March 24.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, April 1.—*Corsican.*
Friday, April 8.—**Empress of France.*
Tuesday, April 12.—*Melita.*

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.

Wednesday, April 20.—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, April 22.—*Metagama.*
Saturday, April 30. — ** Empress of Britain.*
Friday, May 6.—*Victorian.*
Wednesday, May 11.—**Empress of France.*
Friday, May 13.—*Melita.*
Friday, May 20.—*Minnedosa.*
Wednesday, May 25.—**Empress of Britain.*
*Three-class steamers.

Glasgow to St. John.

Saturday, April 2.—*Tunisian.*

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, April 20.—*Pretorian.*

London to Quebec and Montreal.

Tuesday, May 3.—*Scotian.*
Tuesday, May 17.—*Tunisian.*

Southampton to St. John.

Friday, April 1.—*Victorian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, April 27.—*Scandinavian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Tuesday, March 29.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, April 9.—*Albania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, March 26.—*Mauretania.*
Saturday, April 2.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, April 16.—*Imperator.*

London to Halifax.

Thursday, March 31.—*Saxonia.*
Saturday, April 16.—*Caronia.*

WINES, SPIRITS AND CIGARS AT WHOLESALE PRICES
SPECIAL OFFERS !!
List of Stocks on application.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY: 'Phone City 568.
UNION OF COMMERCE, Ltd., Dept. C,
2, LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, LONDON, E.C.4.

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, March 23.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, April 6.—*Olympic.*
Wednesday, April 20.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, May 4.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, March 30.—*Cedric.*
Friday, April 8.—*Vedic.*
Saturday, April 16.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, April 30.—*Cedric.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, March 18.—*Lapland.*
Friday, March 25.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, April 1.—*Zeeland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, April 21.—*Canada.*
Thursday, April 28.—*Vedic.*
Saturday, May 7.—*Megantic.*
Thursday, May 26.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Saturday, March 19.—*Manchester Shipper.*
Saturday, April 2.—*Manchester Hero.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* to-day and the *Metagama* on March 24.

Letters only viâ New York are due by the *Imperator* to-day, the *Cedric* on Monday.

———* *———

The first fur sale in Winnipeg was held on Monday under the auspices of the Winnipeg Fur Sale Auction Co.

A passenger and freight service is being established by the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., between Montreal, Charlottetown and St. John's, Newfoundland; and another between Boston, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John's.

DATE DUE
JUL 2 8 1978 AUG 2 2 1978
261-2500
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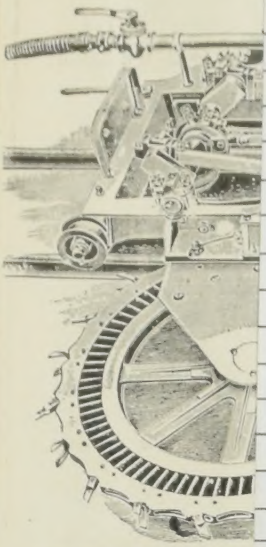
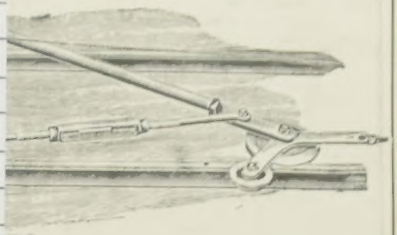
GILLOTT'S I[illegible] CUTTING MACHINE.



SILVER MEDAL
At the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow,
September 24, 1885.



[illegible] of Machine, inclusive of Rails ... ... 1 ft. 10½ in.
[illegible] Undercut ... ... 3 ft. 6 in.
[illegible] of Machine ... ... 3 ft. 6 in.
[illegible] with Wheel removed ... ... 3 ft. 3 in.
... ... about 15 cwt.
Machines (to work in 18 in. seams) are also made.

[illegible]HED 1872. IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

JOHN GIL[illegible] [illegible]er Works, Barnsley,

Make a Specialty of

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY; MACHINES FOR COAL HOLING; MACHINES FOR FIRECLAY HOLING, HARD OR SOFT; MACHINES TO TAKE OUT A PRICKING BETWEEN TWO COALS. The only machines in successful operation and giving profitable results.

Will cut from 20 yards per hour in hardest Coal or Fireclays. Is made almost wholly of Steel. Amount of work guaranteed. Is lighter, more portable, durable and compact, and will do more and better work than any other machine. 20,100 yards holed in 1,726 hours in six months in a 28 in. seam of Coal, including all stoppages, and producing 12,500 tons of Coal. We had 17 of our machines at work at the Colliery where this was done.

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Will you help, either as farmer or farm labourer, to make it still greater in 1921?

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or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 139, Corporation Street, Birmingham; 52, Baldwin Street, Bristol; Canada Chambers, Museum Street, York; 107, Hope Street, Glasgow; 116, Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19, Victoria Street, Belfast; 44, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle Street Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough; 310, High Street, Bangor, Wales. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

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FRED C. SALTER,
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